

International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

**

Paris, Monday, November 21, 1994

No. 34,751

French Political Winds Cool Franc's Prospects

Election Turbulence Makes Currency Potentially Vulnerable, Experts Say

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As France heads into an increasingly bitter and divisive presidential campaign, economists say the French franc is most likely to be a prime victim of

Uncertainty about the outcome of next spring's election, as well as a series of political corruption scandals that have weakened the standing of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, has cooled investor sentiment and left the franc more potentially vulnerable than at any time since it was at the center of the European currency crisis in mid-1993.

In 1993, France clung to high interest rates in order to defend its strong-franc policy amid deep recession, even as the crisis blew apart the European exchange rate mechanism.

As a result of current election fears, analysts say big investors have become

looked at by the market and investors in French assets.

The franc has performed much better against the dollar because of the persistent weakness of the U.S. currency in recent months. The dollar has fallen from about 5.70 francs in June to around 5.30 francs at present, and it is expected to trade in a range of between 5.00 and 5.50 in coming months.

"Up to the election you can't rule out further franc weakness," said Jean-François Mercier, an economist at Salomon Brothers in London. "The election looks quite uncertain. It is a fairly close call."

What is especially frustrating for defenders of the franc in Paris is the fact that except for its fiscal deficit and high unemployment rate, most of France's economic fundamentals now look better than they have for years.

The view of many in the financial markets is that these otherwise promising signals — including low inflation, unexpectedly robust economic growth and an improving trade surplus — will only have a positive impact on the franc after a new president is chosen.

Although it will probably strengthen after the elections, between now and next spring the franc could be susceptible to volatility as a result of such factors as these:

- A series of contradictory remarks about monetary policy by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, who is the first declared candidate in the race to succeed President François Mitterrand.

- A string of political corruption scandals that have already forced three ministers to leave the government and that have tarnished Mr. Balladur's reputation and reduced his chances of beating Mr. Chirac for the presidential nomination.

- A sense that the newly independent Bank of France, defender of the national currency, has yet to establish its credibility in a decisive way.

- Concern that not enough has been done to tackle the serious structural problems causing France's high public-sector budget deficit, and that the 1994 target has been met largely thanks to better-than-expected growth, which produced higher-than-anticipated tax revenues.

- Worries about France's stubbornly high 12.7 percent unemployment rate, and its implications for future efforts to rein in spending.

Last week, Mr. Chirac tried to soften the impact of his call for a new referendum on a single European currency and his statement that battling unemployment was as important as monetary stability. Those remarks had dented the franc's standing against the Deutsche mark.

In his latest comments, Mr. Chirac said monetary stability remained among his top priorities, but his clarification was not taken as seriously by international observers as it was by domestic officials.

Edmond Alphandary, France's economy minister, tried to put a brave face on Mr. Chirac's flip-flop, saying in an interview that "while it is not my job to inter-

See FRANCE, Page 11

Selling Into a Storm

French francs per U.S. dollar	Friday close:
3.40	3.4356
3.41	3.4356
3.42	3.4356
3.43	3.4356
3.44	3.4356
3.45	3.4356
3.46	3.4356
3.47	3.4356
3.48	3.4356
3.49	3.4356
3.50	3.4356
3.51	3.4356
3.52	3.4356
3.53	3.4356
3.54	3.4356
3.55	3.4356
3.56	3.4356
3.57	3.4356
3.58	3.4356
3.59	3.4356
3.60	3.4356
3.61	3.4356
3.62	3.4356
3.63	3.4356
3.64	3.4356
3.65	3.4356
3.66	3.4356
3.67	3.4356
3.68	3.4356
3.69	3.4356
3.70	3.4356
3.71	3.4356
3.72	3.4356
3.73	3.4356
3.74	3.4356
3.75	3.4356
3.76	3.4356
3.77	3.4356
3.78	3.4356
3.79	3.4356
3.80	3.4356
3.81	3.4356
3.82	3.4356
3.83	3.4356
3.84	3.4356
3.85	3.4356
3.86	3.4356
3.87	3.4356
3.88	3.4356
3.89	3.4356
3.90	3.4356
3.91	3.4356
3.92	3.4356
3.93	3.4356
3.94	3.4356
3.95	3.4356
3.96	3.4356
3.97	3.4356
3.98	3.4356
3.99	3.4356
4.00	3.4356
4.01	3.4356
4.02	3.4356
4.03	3.4356
4.04	3.4356
4.05	3.4356
4.06	3.4356
4.07	3.4356
4.08	3.4356
4.09	3.4356
4.10	3.4356
4.11	3.4356
4.12	3.4356
4.13	3.4356
4.14	3.4356
4.15	3.4356
4.16	3.4356
4.17	3.4356
4.18	3.4356
4.19	3.4356
4.20	3.4356
4.21	3.4356
4.22	3.4356
4.23	3.4356
4.24	3.4356
4.25	3.4356
4.26	3.4356
4.27	3.4356
4.28	3.4356
4.29	3.4356
4.30	3.4356
4.31	3.4356
4.32	3.4356
4.33	3.4356
4.34	3.4356
4.35	3.4356
4.36	3.4356
4.37	3.4356
4.38	3.4356
4.39	3.4356
4.40	3.4356
4.41	3.4356
4.42	3.4356
4.43	3.4356
4.44	3.4356
4.45	3.4356
4.46	3.4356
4.47	3.4356
4.48	3.4356
4.49	3.4356
4.50	3.4356
4.51	3.4356
4.52	3.4356
4.53	3.4356
4.54	3.4356
4.55	3.4356
4.56	3.4356
4.57	3.4356
4.58	3.4356
4.59	3.4356
4.60	3.4356
4.61	3.4356
4.62	3.4356
4.63	3.4356
4.64	3.4356
4.65	3.4356
4.66	3.4356
4.67	3.4356
4.68	3.4356
4.69	3.4356
4.70	3.4356
4.71	3.4356
4.72	3.4356
4.73	3.4356
4.74	3.4356
4.75	3.4356
4.76	3.4356
4.77	3.4356
4.78	3.4356
4.79	3.4356
4.80	3.4356
4.81	3.4356
4.82	3.4356
4.83	3.4356
4.84	3.4356
4.85	3.4356
4.86	3.4356
4.87	3.4356
4.88	3.4356
4.89	3.4356
4.90	3.4356
4.91	3.4356
4.92	3.4356
4.93	3.4356
4.94	3.4356
4.95	3.4356
4.96	3.4356
4.97	3.4356
4.98	3.4356
4.99	3.4356
5.00	3.4356
5.01	3.4356
5.02	3.4356
5.03	3.4356
5.04	3.4356
5.05	3.4356
5.06	3.4356
5.07	3.4356
5.08	3.4356
5.09	3.4356
5.10	3.4356
5.11	3.4356
5.12	3.4356
5.13	3.4356
5.14	3.4356
5.15	3.4356
5.16	3.4356
5.17	3.4356
5.18	3.4356
5.19	3.4356
5.20	3.4356
5.21	3.4356
5.22	3.4356
5.23	3.4356
5.24	3.4356
5.25	3.4356
5.26	3.4356
5.27	3.4356
5.28	3.4356
5.29	3.4356
5.30	3.4356
5.31	3.4356
5.32	3.4356
5.33	3.4356
5.34	3.4356
5.35	3.4356
5.36	3.4356
5.37	3.4356
5.38	3.4356
5.39	3.4356
5.40	3.4356
5.41	3.4356
5.42	3.4356
5.43	3.4356
5.44	3.4356
5.45	3.4356
5.46	3.4356
5.47	3.4356
5.48	3.4356
5.49	3.4356
5.50	3.4356
5.51	3.4356
5.52	3.4356
5.53	3.4356
5.54	3.4356
5.55	3.4356
5.56	3.4356
5.57	3.4356
5.58	3.4356
5.59	3.4356
5.60	3.4356
5.61	3.4356
5.62	3.4356
5.63	3.4356
5.64	3.4356
5.65	3.4356
5.66	3.4356
5.67	3.4356
5.68	3.4356
5.69	3.4356
5.70	3.4356
5.71	3.4356
5.72	3.4356
5.73	3.4356
5.74	3.4356
5.75	3.4356
5.76	3.4356
5.77	3.4356
5.78	3.4356
5.79	3.4356

UN on Alert as Tensions Rise in Bosnia

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The UN operation placed its 43,000 soldiers on red alert and NATO warplanes stood by on aircraft carriers and airfields Sunday as UN and NATO officials considered launching air strikes against rebel Serbs.

But the officials emphasized that the increasingly explosive situation in the Balkans and the weakness of the lightly armed UN force was limiting their options.

Air strikes could trigger a wider war in the Balkans by prompting a Serbian attack on Croatia after almost two years here of uneasy peace.

But doing nothing would further erode the already meager authority possessed by the UN mission here, and it could invite retribution from Bosnian Muslim fighters and civilians fed up with 31 months of international inaction and apparent indifference to their plight.

Once again in the Balkans, the United Nations appears to have no way out.

"We've reviewed the options and all of them are bad," said a UN official after meetings Sunday to discuss a plan of action.

The discussions followed the second consecutive day that Serbian fighter jets had launched bombing raids on the Muslim enclave of Bihac in northwestern Bosnia.

Sarajevo radio reported that an 11-year-old boy died of injuries after one of the two Serbian Orao jet fighters crashed into an apartment block filled with refugees. Three unexploded bombs also were discovered near the area, including one bomb hanging off a balcony in an apartment block.

Saturday's Serbian strike occurred as the UN Security Council authorized NATO to attack Serbian targets in Croatia, including the Udbina airfield where the Serbian aircraft are based.

It marked the first time that the Security Council had sanctioned air strikes on Serbian forces or installations inside Croatian territory, a move backed by the Croatian government.

Previous resolutions have

ment. Previous resolutions have all concerned Bosnia.

Meanwhile, Bosnian Serbian forces around Bihac kept up their offensive from the east and the Bosnian government claimed Serbian tanks had advanced to the edge of the UN-designated "safe area."

By attacking Udbina airfield, near Croatia's border with Bosnia, NATO could prompt a Serbian assault on Croatia, followed by a counterattack by Croatia — and Bosnia's borders would have overflowed its borders.

Milan Martic, president of the Croatian Serbs' self-styled Republic of Srpska Krajina, threatened as much on Saturday.

NATO officials said they shared UN anxiety that a strike against Udbina could have a domino effect and widen the war.

"One of the real problems for Croatia is what will the Krajina Serbs do if there's an attack on their territory, given that they've had a cease-fire for a while now," a NATO officer said. "It could get really ugly."



A class of children being taught to read Arabic at a refugee camp housing 500 Muslims near Zenica, Bosnia. (AP Photo/Reuter)

U.S. Denies European Claims It Is Aiding Bosnian Muslims

Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Recent reports in Europe that the United States is covertly aiding the Bosnian Muslims are strongly denied by American officials and appear to be inaccurate in many details.

The frequency of these stories, based on claims by unidentified European officials and United Nations officers, increased last week after the Clinton administration decided to stop enforcing a regional arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim-led government.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, miffed at the U.S. move, entered the fray Wednesday, urging "the Anglo-Saxon press to investigate the supply of arms to Bosnia."

The U.S. Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency have denied the reports.

In interviews, a senior American military official, UN officers and Western diplomats dis-

puted the specific claims made in these stories.

A senior West European diplomat accused the French of using the subject as a way to punish the United States for breaking ranks with Britain and France, which oppose any moves to exempt Bosnia's Muslims from the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in 1991 on Yugoslavia and its former republics.

In European newspapers, details of possible U.S. military involvement are scant, but three main claims are repeated:

• That U.S. military officers agreed to share sensitive satellite information with the predominantly Muslim Bosnian Army during a "secret" meeting in the central Bosnian town of Gornji Vakuf and that General Charles Boyd of the U.S. Air Force, a deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe, who allegedly was chairman at the meeting, would be leading CIA teams on covert operations.

General Boyd was at the meeting almost incidentally, the senior U.S. military official said; the air force general is an acquaintance of Mr. Holbrooke's and decided to make use of the trip to see Bosnia.

The meeting in Gornji Vakuf was also attended by the British commander of UN troops in the region — and if such a deal was being worked out, a UN general would hardly have been invited. The U.S. military officer said that no discussions were held on the supply of satellite information and that no plans were hatched under which CIA agents would lead covert operations.

The military official also denied reports that U.S. operators had helped build an airfield near Visoko.

Finally, reports originated by officials in the Croatian Defense Ministry, that 15 U.S. officers led by General Galvin would soon arrive in Sarajevo to train officers of the Muslim-Croatian federation, also appear wrong. No such team is planned, the U.S. officer said.

JOHN POMFRET

In Iran, a Crisis of Confidence

Economic Malaise Sets Off Student Protests

New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Iranian demonstrators took time out from a week of state-sponsored anti-American rallies recently to redirect their anger against the Islamic government and economic policies that have created a crisis of inflation.

During a demonstration this month commemorating the takeover of the U.S. Embassy during the Iran hostage crisis in 1979, nearly 500 students called for the execution of "capitalists" and denounced lawmakers for favoring wealthy merchants over low-income groups.

"Free market economic policies must be corrected," the protesters chanted. "The system must help the poor."

The protest, the second in two weeks at Tehran University, was only the latest example of unrest signaling a crisis of confidence in the government.

In October, 800 students marched to protest legislation that would have required them to pay if they failed a course, although there is no tuition at the university. After the protest, Parliament defeated the bill.

Senior government officials promised to continue a previously announced crackdown on speculators and profiteers hoarding large amounts of food after the government imposed price

controls. But the economy has sent few encouraging signs.

Industrial growth stands at 1 percent this year and buying power has been undermined by uncontrolled inflation that has sent some food prices up by as much as 4,000 percent since March.

"If structural changes are not made, social and economic opposition can turn into political opposition," said Changiz Pahlavan, a political scientist in Tehran. "On the one hand, the state is reluctant to bring about change because they fear that public expectations may rise. On the other, without change, they face a serious challenge. The official thinking is that if they put the crisis behind them, they will survive."

The crackdown on protesters, planned after a series of urban riots in 1992, was interpreted by political scientists and economists in Iran as a short-term remedy, neglecting the more fundamental issues: curbing government control of the economy and fostering competition.

With prices on some basic foods rising 100 to 4,000 percent since March, the government issued a list of regulated prices. In October, it threatened violators with financial penalties and flogging.

Then the police, judicial authorities and civilian-clothed Basiji, veterans of the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s, raided dozens of supermarkets and warehouses in a nationwide campaign. The raids yielded thousands of tons of hidden food supplies that merchants were accused of hoarding after the system of price controls took effect, the Keyhan newspaper reported.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani announced this month that the crackdown against profiteers was part of an effort to turn the open market into an "Islamic market" where profit would have to be fair.

Analysts attribute the volatility of Iran's economic transition to a lack of long-term planning, the emergence of monopolies and oligopolies that prevent market forces from working properly.

"We have a hedgehog economy," said Kamal Athari, an economist and researcher at the state-run Urban Planning Center. "Wealthy bazaar businessmen and special interest groups have formed monopolies engaging in foreign trade and buying state-owned industries. This has prevented real privatization and the emergence of entrepreneurs, impending recovery, especially in the industrial sector."

Muslims Urged to Target Clinton

Reuters

TEHRAN — A leading Iranian hard-liner, Ali Akbar Mohtashami, in an interview published Sunday, called on Muslims to avenge the killing of more than a dozen Gazans by targeting President Bill Clinton and Israeli leaders.

"Definitely the revenge should target the real terrorists: criminal Americans and the Zionists who have bases in the heart of Tel Aviv and other places," he told the Jahan Eslam newspaper.

He said that Mr. Clinton, Prime Minister

Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yitzhak Shamir, a former Israeli prime minister, "are directly behind this crime which was only carried out by Arafat."

He was referring to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. "Naturally, Arafat and his clique come next in line to be punished," he added.

Mr. Mohtashami has been on the sidelines of Iranian politics for the past two years following the defeat of his radical faction in elections.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ireland's Probable New Leader Vows To Give Priority to the Peace Process

LONDON (Reuters) — Bertie Ahern, who is expected to become Ireland's new prime minister, pledged Sunday to get the Northern Ireland peace process back on track after a traumatic political week in the republic.

Mr. Ahern, 43, who was elected unopposed on Saturday as leader of Fianna Fail, Ireland's largest political party, said in a television interview: "Peace on the island, saving lives is more important than any other political objective."

He now faces delicate backroom negotiations with the Labor Party, Fianna Fail's coalition partners who brought down Prime Minister Albert Reynolds over his handling of an extradition case.

Mr. Ahern, who currently is finance minister and is the youngest leader in his party's 70-year history, said: "Whatever we do, we must try to end the political instability, build on the peace process and try and get that back on the rails quickly."

7 Share First U.K. Lottery Jackpot

LONDON (AP) — Britain's first lottery attracted nearly 25 million people, the organizers said Sunday, and the £5.9 million jackpot will be shared among seven winning tickets.

The company that runs the lottery, Camelot Group PLC, estimated that bettors spent around \$49 million on tickets. The odds of correctly guessing the six winning numbers from 1 to 49 were nearly 14 million to 1. Proceeds from the lottery will support the arts, sports and charities.

UN Nuclear Experts Go to Pyongyang

VIENNA (AP) — Technical experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency headed to North Korea on Sunday to discuss with officials there the "freezing" of five graphite nuclear plants, said Hans-Friedrich Meyer, an agency spokesman.

The agency has been ordered by the UN Security Council to monitor later this month the freezing of five graphite nuclear plants in accordance with an agreement signed by Pyongyang and Washington in Geneva last month.

In the agreement, Washington promised to replace the graphite plants, which are capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium, with light-water reactors, financed by the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Opposition Leads in Italy Exit Polls

ROME (Reuters) — Parties opposed to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition looked set to emerge as leaders in the first round of voting for mayors in five of seven large towns involved in local Italian elections on Sunday, an exit poll showed.

More than 2.6 million Italians were eligible to vote in mayoral elections in 242 municipalities. The seven most-watched races, which were the subject of an initial exit poll, were in Brescia, Massa Carrara, Pisa, Brindisi, Pescara, Sondrio and Treviso.

The most significant successes for the opposition were in Brescia, where Mino Martinazzoli, a former Christian Democrat, led Industry Minister Vito Gnutti of the Northern League by 9 percentage points and in Massa Carrara where the center-left candidate led by 22 points.

For the Record

The ferry replacing the Estonia, which sank in September with the loss of 900 lives, was being repaired Sunday after crashing into a pier at Tallinn, Estonia, as it was leaving for Stockholm. The Marc Balticum was not badly damaged. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek air traffic controllers began a series of four-hour work stoppages on Sunday, forcing airport officials to reschedule dozens of domestic and international flights. The controllers want higher salaries and pensions and the replacement of an outmoded radar system at Athens' airport tower. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Lebanon.

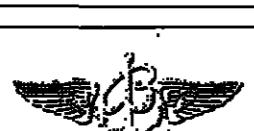
WEDNESDAY: Japan.

THURSDAY: Puerto Rico, United States.

FRIDAY: Bosnia-Herzegovina.

SATURDAY: Mongolia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.



BREITLING
1884

AEROSPACE

Altitude, speed and time are still shown in modern cockpit by means of a pointer or needle — precisely because this sort of indicator sweeping over a circular gauge is what a pilot sees best, particularly when he also has to keep track of countless other pieces of information. But digital readouts can for instance provide times to 1/100th of a second and alphabetical data along with simplifying the setting of programmable functions. These display principles contribute to the AEROSPACE's design excellence which, in turn, explores its selection as the personal instrument of many of the world's finest aerobatic teams.

BREITLING SA
P.O. Box 1132
SWITZERLAND - 2540 GRENCHEN

Tel: 41 65 / 51 11 31
Fax: 41 65 / 53 10 09

INSTRUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS

To call from country to country, or to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone® number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua (Available from public card phones only) #2	Dominican Republic 1-800-751-6524	Iceland 999-002	Nicaragua (02) 02/02/02	Spain 900-99-0014
Argentina 001-800-333-1111	Ecuador 170	Ireland 1-800-55-1001	Norway (02) 186	Sweden 02-795-922
Australia 02-822-1111	Egypt 001-800-222-0000	Isle of Man 177-150-2727	Panama 2810-108	Switzerland 05-222-0000
Bahrain 1-800-222-1111	El Salvador 172-1022	Italy 001-800-674-7000	Paraguay 008-11-300	Turkey 011-800-1177
Bulgaria 001-222-1111	Fiji 001-1012	Japan 001-800-674-7000	Peru (Lima) 001-02-000-0000	United Arab Emirates 00-800-1173
Bermuda 1-800-822-0484	France 001-800-222-2222	Kenya 001-800-674-7000	Portugal 00-01-04-000-0000	United Kingdom 00-800-1174
Bolivia 0-800-111-1111	Germany 001-800-222-2222	Liberia 001-800-674-7000	Qatar 00-01-02-112-1234	To call the U.S. using BT 0800-99-0222*
Bosnia-Herzegovina 1-800-524-1000	Greece 001-800-222-2222	Lesotho 001-800-674-7000	Qatar 00-01-02-112-1234	To call the U.S. using MERCURY 0500-99-0222*
Brunei 001-800-222-2222	Honduras 001-800-674-7000	Madagascar 001-800-674-7000	San Marino 001-800-674-7000	To call anywhere other 0800-800-9000
Bulgaria 001-222-1111	Iceland 001-800-674-7000	Mexico 00		

THE AMERICAS / CHANGING A PRESIDENCY

Clinton's Advisers Pin Hopes on Republican Radicalism

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has returned to Washington from his Asian trip with the broad outlines of a strategy to resurrect his presidency, that is based in part on the hope that the Republicans look so radical they scare America away and in part on moving himself back into the political center.

The move to the political mainstream, his aides say, will focus on a new effort to cut middle-class taxes and government spending in his 1996 budget, a "reform agenda" that encompasses welfare and campaign finance and, perhaps, a broad admission to the nation that some of his proposals were misguided.

As Mr. Clinton relaxed in Hawaii last week, senior aides engaged in what one called "door-to-door, wall-to-wall" debates over what the president should do.

Interviews with several found little disagreement that Mr. Clinton's hope for political survival lies in what one outside Democratic adviser called "recapturing the center in a decisive, firm and solid manner that reinstills the nation's belief in him and his presidency."

But even as aides were debating how to achieve what would amount to a major image makeover, Mr. Clinton himself was illustrating how tricky and perilous even small elements of that effort will be. Asked about a constitutional amendment on school prayer being proposed by the Republicans, Mr. Clinton answered by emphasizing his belief in voluntary school prayer and his openness to the idea of amending the Bill of Rights.

Representatives of the old Democratic coalition reacted in what White House aides said was a flood of angry and alarmed phone calls and letters.

The White House quickly walked

Mr. Clinton away from a prayer amendment, but the effort illustrated the difficulty of trying not to displease Democratic activists while reaching to voters in the center.

Senior administration officials said that the budget was being revamped to meet the reality of a Republican Congress and an electoral repudiation. The advisers are amenable to a middle-class tax cut of up to \$50 billion, additional spending cuts, and welfare and modest health-care reform proposals.

White House officials acknowledge that their fiscal proposals are likely to be shredded by the Republicans and that their budget is likely to end up as more of a political outline of where the president stands than an actual guide to budget reality.

Officials are beginning the process of assembling a further package of spending cuts, facing one of the few silver linings that the clouds of the election brought the White House:

freedom from Democratic congressional chairmen who resisted Mr. Clinton's efforts to trim and reorder domestic spending his first two years in office.

The Republican governor of California, Pete Wilson, a former congressman who watched Mr. Clinton's decline in his state, said Mr. Clinton's "real problem" was that "he has to do things that will develop a different attitude on the part of the American people" toward him. Mr. Wilson added that Mr. Clinton has "a better chance to do that with a new Republican Congress than he had with the old one."

The president's fundamental problem, Mr. Wilson said, is that "people do not trust him" because he came to Washington as a new kind of fiscally careful Democrat adverse to big new programs and strayed, or was pulled, from that posture.

Aides have reacted not with dismay

but glee as new Republican leaders unleashed a string of conservative pronouncements from which they hope the country will recoil.

"People are going to look at this parade of school prayer and anti-abortion stuff and one investigation after another and say, 'That's not what we bought into,'" said a Clinton aide.

Concentrating on social issues rather than reducing the size of government and "cleaning up the mess in Washington," said another Clinton aide, could be to Republicans what gays in the military and the large health-care proposal was to Mr. Clinton — intrusions on the main voter agenda that lose the centrist independent voters.

"I know they would love to believe that," Mr. Wilson said of the Clinton aides, "but if they really do, they are going to be in a minority for a long, long time."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Dole Is Still Holding Out on Trade Treaty

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole said Sunday that he was still fighting for the White House to commit itself to a cut in the capital gains tax rate in return for his support of a global tariff-reduction treaty.

The Kansas senator, who is the Republican leader in the Senate, met on Saturday with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, the chief U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, to negotiate terms for the senator's support.

Mr. Dole's vote is considered pivotal as President Bill Clinton presses for congressional ratification of the 123-nation trade treaty negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The senator wants companion legislation to make certain that the United States can quickly pull out of a new trade regulation body, the World Trade Organization, if it issues what he called "arbitrary, capricious, adverse decisions."

On Sunday, Mr. Dole characterized the GATT treaty as "a 22,000-page document that nobody has read." But he added: "If we can fix it, then I'll vote for it." (Paul F. Horwitz, IHT)

Wilson Urges a National Curb on Illegals

WASHINGTON — Governor Pete Wilson of California has proposed that Congress adopt a federal version of his state's controversial Proposition 187, which would deny all benefits except emergency medical care to illegal immigrants.

In an address to the conservative Heritage Foundation, Mr. Wilson, a Republican, said the new Congress should either fully reimburse states for the cost of education and medical services to illegal immigrants or seek to end the requirements that they provide such services at all.

"I don't think it is proper for federal or state taxpayers to pay the costs of those services," Mr. Wilson said. "So my preference is to end the services."

Mr. Wilson also sharply denounced the Mexican government's criticism of Proposition 187. (LAT)

Gore in '60s: Army Is a 'Fascist Regime'

NEW YORK — Vice President Al Gore, as a Harvard student writing home to his father, once cited the U.S. Army as an example of "fascist, totalitarian regimes." He now dismisses that notion as "a college kid's silly language."

The previously unpublished letters were detailed in the Nov. 28 edition of *The New Yorker* magazine, which obtained them from Mr. Gore's parents. After writing the letters, in the late 1960s, Mr. Gore served in the military, an experience he now says "allowed me to shed that nonsense" about the army.

The magazine noted that Cambridge, Massachusetts, was a hotbed of political revolt at the time, and that Mr. Gore later enlisted in the army and served in Vietnam. (AP)

Re-Count Requested in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Both candidates in the closest congressional race in the nation have asked the Connecticut Supreme Court for another recount.

A recount completed Tuesday found Representative Samuel Gejdenson, a seven-term congressman from eastern Connecticut, ahead of his Republican challenger, Edward W. Munster, by four votes out of 186,000 cast. Only one congressional contest this century has been closer.

Mr. Munster is seeking enough discrepancies to overturn the election, while Mr. Gejdenson, who is seeking another recount only in one town where the first recount gave him 13 fewer votes, appears to be trying to increase his margin of victory.

And in California, after a drawn-out count of absentee ballots, Senator Dianne Feinstein, a Democrat, claimed victory over Representative Michael Huffington. (NYT, AP)

Quote/Unquote

Bob Slagle, chairman of the Texas Democratic Party, after a meeting of state Democratic leaders on how to rebuild following the party's electoral defeat earlier this month: "There was a discussion that the message needed to be a lot more clear and a lot more focused and it needed to be focused on fewer issues." (AP)



Haitian children saluting President Aristide as they marched during an Army Day celebration at the presidential palace.

Aristide Quits Priesthood, Citing Church

Reuters

PONT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in the letter in which he resigned from the priesthood, told church leaders he was quitting because he was asked to leave by members of the church hierarchy.

"You have asked me to leave the priesthood for the sake of harmonious relations between the head of state of the Vati-

can and the head of state of the Republic of Haiti," Mr. Aristide wrote to Haiti's senior bishop in his resignation letter. "I have decided, excellence, to agree to your request."

The letter was dated Oct. 17, although his resignation became public only last week and will not be official until accepted by the Vatican.

The content of the unusually

formal correspondence supports reports by Aristide allies that he resigned only because of pressure from the Holy See and its representatives in Haiti. Vatican sources had denied that pressure played any part in Mr. Aristide's decision.

The Vatican subsequently became the only state to recognize the military regime that toppled him from office in September 1991. Unlike most other countries, it has not commented on Mr. Aristide's return to power last month.

Mr. Aristide and the Vatican have regularly clashed since he rose to prominence in the mid-1980s with passionate sermons espousing leftist liberation the-

ology. The trouble increased when he was overwhelmingly elected president of Haiti in December 1990.

The Vaticans subsequently

became the only state to recognize the military regime that toppled him from office in September 1991. Unlike most other countries, it has not commented on Mr. Aristide's return to power last month.

Mr. Aristide and the Vatican have regularly clashed since he rose to prominence in the mid-1980s with passionate sermons espousing leftist liberation the-

AMERICAN TOPICS

Beware of Petting the 'Tame' Deer

With the advent of hunting season, wildlife specialists urge caution when approaching any wild animal, even a harmless-looking deer. One national study shows that deer cause more fatalities than bees, fire ants, even rattlesnakes, according to Steve Hall of the Texas wild game department.

"I suspect those figures include car wrecks caused by collisions with deer," Mr. Hall said. "But they include people getting gored, too."

Several years ago, a Caldwell, Texas, man picking up metal cans on the roadside was killed by a whitetail buck. Neighbors said the deer had become almost a local pet, but suddenly turned aggressive when the man reached the cans. He suffered more than 70 puncture wounds.

Mr. Hall said: "When a deer loses that natural fear of humans, you've got potential problems."

A veteran big-game hunter, Cy Angeloz of Ingram, Texas, says, "If you bottle-feed an animal, it loses all fear of humans, but the pure instincts are still there. It's a ticking time bomb."

He says an aggressive buck attacks by boring in low, driving forward and lifting upward with its head, shoulders and antlers. If the victim is knocked off balance, the buck gives no quarter with its antlers and its razor-sharp hooves.

"The animal is either docile and passive," he said, "or it's trying to kill you. There's not much in the middle."

Short Takes

"They turn up on every local newscast in the country," The New York Times says, "reporters speaking live at the faraway scene of a natural disaster, a plane crash, a big criminal case. They look and sound exactly like the reporters from the local station, even to the point of finishing their reports with the familiar sign-off, 'Back to you in the studio.' In fact, it's back to as many as 140 studios, which share the cost of the single reporter on the scene. The local station gets the appearance of having its own reporter covering the event, at a fraction of the cost. This is generic television, operated by network affiliates. Not everyone plays the game. A CBS spokesman said his network insists that its generic reports close with 'For CBS News, this is Bob Smith. Now back to you in the studio.'

Burglars who broke into an elementary school in Indianapolis passed up computer equipment and went straight for the cash — a plexiglass well filled with 80,000 pennies, or \$800 worth, weighing 450 pounds (200 kilograms) that pupils had spent months collecting to help pay for library books, extra computers and an artist-in-residence program. Fortunately, around 200,000 pennies had been picked up by a bank earlier this month.

In Butler, Pennsylvania, Michael Ricksers was convicted of murder in the fatal shooting of his wife, despite his claim that the disorder called sleep apnea, in which breathing is interrupted and behavior can become erratic, caused him to fire away as he slept. Mr. Ricksers, 37, a welder, said the fatal shot awoke him, and he found himself holding the .357-caliber magnum pistol that his wife kept under her pillow.

International Herald Tribune

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

TORONTO — A three-month-old boy was stabbed to death in a Quebec village because he was considered of the Antichrist in the rituals of a cult linked to the murder-suicide of 53 people in Switzerland and Quebec last month, the Quebec provincial police say.

The police reconstructed the bizarre developments in a burned-out chalet in the ski resort village of Morin Heights, north of Montreal, where five people were found dead early last month. The incident was followed a few days later by the fiery deaths of 48 cult members in two Swiss villages.

All the victims had some association with the Order of the Temple.

The cult's two leaders, Luc Jouret, 46, a Belgian-born physician, and Joseph di Mambro, 70, a French Canadian who lived in Switzerland and Quebec and who controlled the finances, died in Switzerland.

The Quebec police said an earlier investigation into the Solar Order probably prevented more deaths. In March 1993, the sect was being investigated in connection with possession of illegal weapons and a suspected role in threats to kill the province's public security minister, Claude Ryan.

That same month, the police,

raided the crypt of the order in St. Sauveur, a village next door to Morin Heights, in a search for weapons.

Constable Michel Brunet said a mass suicide was being planned at that time.

The most surprising revelations related to the killing of the baby, who the police said was killed along with his parents by Joel Egger and Dominique Belleton, Swiss followers of Mr. di Mambro. The police said the killers had been acting on the orders of Mr. di Mambro, an authoritarian figure in the cult.

The baby's parents, Antonio Dutoit and Nicky Robinson Dutoit, did odd jobs for Mr. di Mambro. Mrs. Dutoit had been the babysitter for Mr. di Mambro's daughter, Emmanuel.

According to the police reconstruction, Mr. di Mambro, who usually decided when women in the cult had babies and what names would be selected, was outraged when Mrs. Dutoit had a baby July 5 and named the boy Christopher Emmanuel.

Mr. Brunet said the police learned from interviews with some of the sect's former members that Mr. di Mambro regarded the baby as the Antichrist because the name matched that of his daughter and because he had not been consulted, and then ordered two of his followers to Quebec to kill the entire family.

FIRST CLASS COMFORT FOR A BUSINESS CLASS FARE.

Airline	Business Class Sleeper Seat	Business Class Pitch
American	NO	40"
Air France	NO	38"
BRITISH AIRWAYS	NO	40"
CONTINENTAL	YES	55"
Delta	NO	41"
Lufthansa	NO	40"
United	NO	40"

© 1994 Continental Airlines, Inc. All rights reserved.

just ask the butler...

S-I-N-G-A-P-O-R-E
Singapore Airlines
Where service is anything you want it to be.

Flights from London, Paris, Frankfurt and Madrid to New York, Houston and Denver and on to 130 U.S. cities.

For more information, call 1-800-221-1872.

Or write to: Singapore Airlines, P.O. Box 100, 1000 10th Street, Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Or visit our website at <http://www.singaporeair.com>.

Or call 1-800-221-1872.

Or fax to 202-342-1872.

Or e-mail to singapore@singaporeair.com.

Or write to: Singapore Airlines, P.O. Box 100, 1000 10th Street, Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Or visit our website at <http://www.singaporeair.com>.

Or call 1-800-221-1872.

Or fax to 202-342-1872.

Or e-mail to singapore@singaporeair.com.

Or write to: Singapore Airlines, P.O

Cab Calloway Dies, Flamboyant Figure Of the Big Band Era

By John S. Wilson

New York Times Service
Cab Calloway, 86, the flamboyant bandleader who strutted and scat-sang his way to fame as the "Hi-de-ho Man" of jazz, died Friday in a nursing home in Hockessin, Delaware. He lived in Greenwich, New York.

He had suffered a stroke in June, said his wife, Nuffie.

Mr. Calloway, who gave up law school and spurned an offer to play basketball with the Harlem Globetrotters for his music, led one of the most successful bands in the Big Band era.

The trademark Calloway image, combining an almost cat-like grace with a singing style that could be slyly insinuating one moment and wildly exuberant the next, came into full bloom on a night in 1931 when he was leading his band in a radio broadcast from the Cotton Club in Harlem.

He had recently written "Minnie the Moocher," a new radio theme song for his band. It combined a melody that was close to the band's previous theme, "St. James Infirmary." As he started to sing, Mr. Calloway suddenly realized that he could not remember the lyrics.

"I couldn't leave a blank there as I might have done if we weren't on the air," he wrote in his autobiography, "Of Minnie the Moocher and Me." "I had to fill the space, so I started to scat-sing the first thing that came into my mind."

What he scatted was: "Hi-de-hi-de-ho. Ho-de-ho-de-ho-de-ho. Oodle-odly-od-lee-odole-doo."

"The crowd went crazy," Calloway recalled. "I asked the band to follow me. I sang 'Ho-de-hi-de-ho.' And the band responded. I sang 'Dwaa-de-dwaa-de-dwaa-de-doo.' I asked the audience to join in. They hollered back and nearly brought the roof down."

His record of "Minnie the Moocher," issued in 1931, became his first big hit and gave his band an immediate identity. In 1930, he introduced the song to a new generation in the film "The Blues Brothers."

Cabell Calloway was born on Dec. 25, 1907, in Rochester, New York. His father was a lawyer, his mother a teacher. The family soon moved to Baltimore, where he was reared. His sister, Blanche, got him his

first show-business job singing in "Plantation Days," a touring show in which she was singing.

When the tour ended in Chicago, Mr. Calloway kept a promise made to his sister that he would enter law school. He was also playing basketball well enough to get an offer from the Globetrotters, and was moonlighting as a singer at the Sunset Cafe, where Louis Armstrong was playing in Carroll Dickey's orchestra.

Mr. Calloway and Mr. Armstrong became friendly during the six months they were together at the club. Mr. Armstrong was already scat-singing, and he planted the seeds for Mr. Calloway's later success.

As Cab Calloway and His Orchestra, his band replaced Duke Ellington's orchestra in 1930 at the Cotton Club, broadcasting from there almost nightly. The band continued to play and record until 1948, when, as the Big Band era faded, he played with smaller groups.

Among the songs he made famous were "Jim, Jam, Jump," "Are You All Right?" "The Jum-jum," "Boog It" and "Peek-a-Doole Doo." A lexicographer as well as a composer, Mr. Calloway compiled the "Hipster's Dictionary."

Beginning in 1952, he toured the world playing Sportin' Life in "Porgy and Bess," a role that the composer George Gershwin had modeled on his performing style in 1935. In 1967, he was in an all-black version of "Hello, Dolly!" with Pearl Bailey.

Erwin N. Griswold, 90, Former Solicitor General

BOSTON (AP) — Erwin N. Griswold, 90, who was solicitor general in the Johnson and Nixon administrations and whose more than 100 cases before the Supreme Court included the Pentagon Papers arguments, died Saturday.

His legal career spanned 65 years, more than half on the faculty of Harvard Law School. He was dean there for 21 years before joining the Johnson administration in 1967 as solicitor general, the government's top-ranking courtroom lawyer. He argued more cases, 127, before the nation's highest court than any other living attorney.

In 1971, he argued on behalf of the Nixon administration in attempting to bar publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers, which chronicled the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Mr. Griswold, a liberal Republican, argued unsuccessfully that publishing the federal documents would "have the effect of causing immediate and irreparable harm to the security of the United States."

Patrick Dean, 83, Britain's representative at the United Nations from 1960 to 1964 and ambassador to the United States from 1965 to 1969, died Nov. 5 in Kingston, Surrey.



Soldiers detaining suspects Sunday in a Rio de Janeiro slum during a crackdown on crime. Hundreds were arrested.

Military Sweeps Into Rio's Drug Slums

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Hundreds of sailors moved into a Rio shantytown on Sunday, joining the army in a campaign aimed at the 1,800 drug lords who reign over the city's hillsides.

More than 600 members of the Brazilian Navy stepped up operations early Sunday near Rio's international airport at the Dende stum, believed to hold the largest stockpile of drug lords' weapons.

The huge military operation, which includes the federal police, tanks, jeeps, helicopters and 2,000 soldiers, has occupied seven shantytowns, several of which border fashionable residential districts.

In the first sign of resistance, an army recruit was grazed by a bullet Saturday.

James Brooke of The New York Times reported earlier from Rio de Janeiro:

The deployment is the greatest show of army force here since the Brazilian military relinquished power to civilians in 1985. On Saturday, 50 people were detained in the shantytowns, most of them because they lacked legal documents or were suspected of drug purchases or trafficking, the authorities said.

Criminal sweeps in the shantytowns normally are handled by the state military police, who answer only to state governors and are widely feared by residents for their tactics of extortion, intimidation and violence.

Twenty years ago, the army also was deeply feared because it repressed urban

guerrilla movements with torture and assassinations. Although such memories have faded for many people, the civilian leadership's decision to call out army troops underscores an impression that drug trafficking in Brazil is spiraling out of control.

President Itamar Franco announced three weeks ago that the army would intervene, as an increase in crime threatened the image of the country's traditional tourist capital.

The deployment also has coincided with a visit by Defense Secretary William J. Perry of the United States, who described international drug enforcement as a top priority.

ITO: Judge Becomes the Dominant Personality in Trial

Continued from Page 1

people. As the case has progressed, he has become the dominant personality. He has hurled thunderbolts at the press. He has used letters from the general public as props. He has been dramatic, engaging and unpredictable.

Then came the interview. To the surprise of everyone observing the case, Judge Ito appeared two Sundays ago on the Los Angeles station KCBS's program "Face to Face with Tritia Toyota." Taped in October, even as Judge Ito was railing from the bench about the irresponsible media, the interview contained no bombshell pronouncements and indeed showed Judge Ito to be a reflective, sincere, witty person. The problem is that judges just don't do this sort of thing.

Overnight, Judge Ito became Lance, the local Asian American boy who made good, son of Japanese parents who were forced into an internment camp in Wyoming during World War II.

The television station hyped the interviews with constant promos. Prospective jurors saw them and told Judge Ito so in court.

Reporters were scornful. Judge Ito had beaten them for weeks for sensationalizing the case, and suddenly he was on television himself saying things

like, "I have newfound empathy for people like Cher and Madonna who have to put up with this every day."

In the interviews, he tried to play down his star status. "I take solace in the fact that nobody remembers who the judge was in the Lindbergh case, nobody remembers who the judge was in the Mike Tyson case, nobody remembers who the judge was in the Charles Keating case, nobody remembers the judges, so this will all pass."

Those judges also did not grant interviews to a television station during the trial and talk about their childhoods. Not even the judge in the Charles Keating case: Lance Ito.

Legal observers were appalled.

"It's a disgraceful performance," said Barry Tarlow, a Los Angeles defense attorney. "It calls into question whether he has lost his sense of judgment and appropriateness."

He added, "It's clear to me that he has been seduced by the siren song of publicity."

Peter Arens, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "His giving this interview only contributes to the circus-like atmosphere."

On Monday, the Ito angle

will become even more complicated when his wife, Captain Margaret York of the Los Angeles police department, appears before another judge in a Simpson-related hearing. Mr. Simpson's lawyers want to know what Captain York's role might have been in an internal investigation in 1985 of Detective Mark Fuhrman, who said he found a bloody glove at Mr. Simpson's estate after the murders. Mr. Simpson's lawyers might want Captain York to testify at Mr. Simpson's trial — a perplexing scenario given that this will all pass.

Those judges also did not grant interviews to a television station during the trial and talk about their childhoods. Not even the judge in the Charles Keating case: Lance Ito.

Legal observers were appalled.

"It's a disgraceful performance," said Barry Tarlow, a Los Angeles defense attorney. "It calls into question whether he has lost his sense of judgment and appropriateness."

He added, "It's clear to me that he has been seduced by the siren song of publicity."

Peter Arens, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "His giving this interview only contributes to the circus-like atmosphere."

On Monday, the Ito angle

HELMS: Reservations on Clinton

Continued from Page 1

Kansas, declined to criticize Mr. Helms on Sunday, offered only qualified support for the president and laid out what they see as the Democratic president's foreign policy flaws. Senator Dole said he had reservations about Mr. Clinton early on but that he had "done a little better" recently in leading the military.

"I think he's up to the job, but I'd prefer somebody else in 1996," Mr. Dole said.

Mr. Panetta termed Mr. Helms' view "pretty narrow" and said the senator did not support trade agreements or the Middle East peace process and favored apartheid in South Africa and some military dictatorships overseas.

Under the constitution, the president is commander in chief of all the armed forces. In his two years in office, Mr. Clinton has ordered a missile strike on Baghdad, sent troops to Kuwait and into Haiti, and pulled troops out of Somalia after casualties were sustained.

Mr. Helms has long been a severe critic of the president and vehemently opposes the U.S. intervention in Haiti.

He was asked in the CNN interview whether he believed Mr. Clinton had demonstrated

AFRICA: Democracy Breaks Out

Continued from Page 1

safety. The treaty was to be signed instead by less senior officials, indicating that even if the rivals stop fighting, they are a long way from trusting each other.

If Angola can be calmed, a region of more than 100 million people will be at peace for the first time since the liberation uprisings of the 1960s.

Every country but one, the tiny monarchy of Swaziland, has passed through multiparty elections and all, with varying degrees of indigence, tolerate a political opposition.

The style and oratory have changed, too. Not long ago in southern Africa, the role model was the guerrilla freedom fighters. The battle cry was black nationalism, infused with an anti-capitalist economic populism, and the symbol of political dissent was the raised fist, often clutching an AK-47 assault rifle.

Now the role model is Nelson Mandela, the freedom fighter mellowed into a conciliator. The battle cry is growth and investment.

The hip acronym is GNU — for government of national unity, the power-sharing arrangement embraced most famously in South Africa, but also used in Zimbabwe and contemplated in Angola and Mozambique.

Whether peace and democracy was overtaken by the military last August, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana brought pressure, including a threat to send troops, until the legal government was restored.

Sometimes the new African democrats seem less like a regional bloc than a 12-step support group — reformed warriors who help one another resist the temptation to return to old, violent habits.

How did it happen, on a

continent more famous for slaughter and starvation, this region has become an advertisement for hope?

One reason is the demise of the Soviet Union and subsequent retreat of the superpowers, who for many years financed their proxies in a battle for strategic influence and ideological high ground.

Another is the domino effect of change in South Africa, the richest and most developed country in the region.

To defend its flanks against black insurgency, the apartheid regime in South Africa sponsored wars in neighboring Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Angola, South-West Africa (now Namibia) and Mozambique.

With the election in April of a coalition government led by Mr. Mandela, South Africa has been transformed into an alternative model of how to deal with enemies.

The change has given new life to the main regional political forum, which was originally formed to combat white racism in South Africa and still goes by the militaristic name of the Front Line States.

With South Africa now a member, that organization has begun to synchronize its democracy as a force for regional stability in ways unthinkable before.

When Lesotho's fledgling democracy was overthrown by the military last August, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana brought pressure, including a threat to send troops, until the legal government was restored.

When the leader of the Mozambican rebels announced a boycott during the country's first elections last month, the Front Line States summoned him to Harare, Zimbabwe for a stern warning.

Front Line representatives have met twice here this week to orchestrate diplomatic pressure for peace in Angola, trying to halt a government military offensive, and trying to persuade Mr. Savimbi that it was safe to emerge from hiding.

Once the Angolan treaty is signed, it is widely expected that troops from the region will join the 7,000-member peace-keeping force to be deployed in Angola under the auspices of the United Nations, including for the first time noncombat troops from Mr. Mandela's South Africa.

African officials and foreign diplomats point to a number of dangers that could stifle the promise of the region.

Aldo Ajello, the UN diplomat who nursed the peace in Mozambique, said the main question is whether African states will be able to avoid the temptation to crush their opponents, driving them back to war.

"What is esoteric for Africa is the concept of the opposition as a permanent component of the political dialectic," Mr. Ajello said. "In local culture, once the chief is selected, he is the bloody chief."

As a result, he and other Western diplomats have become strong promoters of including the opposition in some executive role, as South Africa has done.

But many Africans resent this advice as another example of Western paternalism, noting that few Western politicians share power with the opposition in their own countries.

GAZA: A Plea for Economic Help

Continued from Page 1

"this is the beginning of the end for Arafat." Hama's armed wing threatened "bitter revenge" for what it called a massacre on Friday, while in turn Mr. Arafat's El Fatah faction said it was poised to strike against what it described as a foreign-orchestrated conspiracy against Palestinian self-rule.

For the first time since the disorders, Mr. Arafat ventured just beyond the gates of his Mediterranean beachfront headquarters for a brief appearance to wave at 150 cheering Fatah supporters and to appeal for unity against unnamed forces that have "orders from outside to harm the Palestinian cause."

But he has made no conciliatory speech to Palestinians in general, many of whom continued to denounce him as a traitor for letting his police officers fire on fellow Palestinians.

Israel, Mr. Arafat's negotiating partner and the occupying force throughout Gaza until last May, also kept a low profile. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in New York City on Sunday, urged his cabinet ministers to say little and "leave it to the Palestinians to deal with their internal matters." Speaking out in support of Mr. Arafat at this point, the Israeli reasoned, would only persuade many Gazans that he is collaborating with them, as Hama charges.

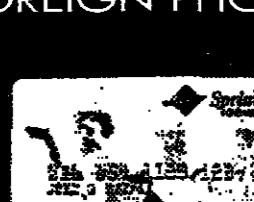
Israelis were nervous, however, especially troops guarding the isolated Netzerim settlement near Gaza City, where a soldier was shot and killed from a passing car on Saturday night. He was the fourth Israeli to die in the last nine days at an outpost that a majority of Mr. Rabin's cabinet says should not even be there.

Sprint.

To call, just use this handy guide and dial the seven number for the country you're visiting. In no time at all, you'll be connected to an English-speaking Sprint operator. It's that easy.

© 1994 Sprint. All rights reserved. Sprint is a registered trademark of Sprint Communications Company, L.P.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR THE FEAR OF FOREIGN PHONES.



INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

■ Monday International Conferences and Seminars

■ Tuesday Education Directory

■ Wednesday Business Message Center

■ Thursday International Recruitment

■ Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel

Journalist Ban Stirs Fears for East Timor Rights Groups See Repression As Jakarta Faults Reporters

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

DENPASAR, Indonesia — As the police struggled to restore order in East Timor after the largest anti-government demonstration in years, the Indonesian government said it would temporarily bar foreign reporters from visiting the disputed province.

The move alarmed human-rights groups, which have warned of a new, violent crackdown on dissidents in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that was invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and later annexed.

Order was restored Saturday in Dili, the East Timor capital, after a week of demonstrations that embarrassed the Indonesian government as it played host to a meeting of Asia-Pacific leaders, including President Bill Clinton, who raised the issue of human-rights abuses in East Timor in a meeting with President Suharto.

On Friday, hundreds of anti-government protesters took to the streets in Dili in a noisy demonstration that turned violent when the protesters encountered a small group of stone-throwing government supporters, most of them Indonesians from other parts of the country who had settled in East Timor. At least two people were reportedly seriously wounded.

A government official said the move to ban foreign journalists, announced Saturday, was motivated by a concern that some of the reporters now in East Timor were inciting the demonstrators.

"The journalists are acting in an unjournalistic way," said the official.

He cited the case of a Japanese television reporter who has been accused by the Indonesian police of giving an anti-government banner to East Timorese students and urging them to un-

fur it for the cameras. The reporter has denied the accusation.

A spokeswoman for Amnesty International, Estrellita Jones, said by telephone from Washington that the move to bar foreign reporters "is certainly most ominous."

■ 2 Leave U.S. Embassy

Two East Timorese protesters left the U.S. Embassy on Sunday, leaving 27 colleagues to continue their eight-day-old demonstration demanding that Indonesia release a jailed rebel leader, The Associated Press reported from Jakarta.

One of the two had suffered a neck injury when the protesters scaled a fence to enter the embassy grounds on Nov. 12, said Domingos Sarmiento, a spokesman for the group. The other was accompanying him to seek treatment, he added.

Order was restored Saturday in Dili, the East Timor capital, after a week of demonstrations that embarrassed the Indonesian government as it played host to a meeting of Asia-Pacific leaders, including President Bill Clinton, who raised the issue of human-rights abuses in East Timor in a meeting with President Suharto.

On Friday, hundreds of anti-government protesters took to the streets in Dili in a noisy demonstration that turned violent when the protesters encountered a small group of stone-throwing government supporters, most of them Indonesians from other parts of the country who had settled in East Timor. At least two people were reportedly seriously wounded.

A government official said the move to ban foreign journalists, announced Saturday, was motivated by a concern that some of the reporters now in East Timor were inciting the demonstrators.

"The journalists are acting in an unjournalistic way," said the official.

He cited the case of a Japanese television reporter who has been accused by the Indonesian police of giving an anti-government banner to East Timorese students and urging them to un-



Some of the East Timorese occupying part of the U.S. Embassy grounds in Jakarta reading about the violence in Dili.

In Nepal Vote: Advantage, Communists

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Fed up with corruption, bickering politicians and their image as a stepchild of India, droves of citizens in the four-year-old democracy of Nepal have deserted the ruling party and voted for a Communist government.

As counting continued Sunday in the second nationwide parliamentary elections since democracy was restored to the tiny Himalayan kingdom in 1990, it became clear that the ruling Nepali Congress Party had lost its majority to a surprisingly strong showing by the Communist Party of Nepal United Marxist-Leninist, known as the UML.

At 205 members decided in the 203-member parliament, it was apparent that no party would win the 103 seats necessary to rule, and that a coalition government would have to be formed. Intense negotiations and lobbying were

under way in the capital, Kathmandu, with the Communists trying to lure dissidents away from the faction-ridden Congress Party to form what would apparently be the world's first Communist monarchy.

Although the UML promised land reform and other communist-style initiatives during the election, the party is not hard-line communist and is often compared with Europe's social democratic parties. UML leaders campaigned vigorously over the years for an end to Nepal's absolute monarchy and a return to a multiparty democracy.

"They're very moderate, very sensible and almost indistinguishable from the Nepali Congress," said Leo Rose, former professor of political science at the University of California and an expert in South Asian politics.

A Western diplomat in Kathmandu said: "We don't think we're looking at a

radical change here. This is not a Stalinist, revolutionary party."

Nepal was ruled by a hereditary monarchy from 1960 until 1990, when a popular uprising forced King Birendra to give up many of his powers and permitted elected governments.

Despite its ranking as one of the world's most backward nations — annual per capita income is about \$180 and literacy is about 25 percent — the campaign turned on relations with India, pleas for stability and personality clashes.

Political analysts said that although there was an abundance of Communist sloganeering during the campaign, the election was less a vote for communism than a backlash against the Congress Party and its Prime Minister, Girija Prasad Koirala, whose three-year administration was plagued with charges of corruption and subservience to India.

Chissano Wins With 53% Of the Vote in Mozambique

Reuters

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and his governing Frelimo party have won the country's first multiparty elections with 53.3 percent of the presidential vote and 129 of the 250 parliamentary seats.

"The winner of the elections was the Mozambican people," Mr. Chissano said in a national radio and television broadcast from his Frelimo party headquarters where he watched the announcement of the results Saturday on television.

Former rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama, whose party took 112 parliamentary seats, conceded defeat in the final tally from the Oct. 27-29 polls, but

A permanent cease-fire was to take effect in two days. A truce was to have preceded the signing as a demonstration of good faith, but fighting continued up to Saturday.

The new treaty calls for UNITA fighters to gather at assembly points, turn in weapons and either be sent home or report for training in the existing army. It sets up a joint commission, with the United States, Russia and Portugal as observers, to oversee proper implementation, and turns over security to a 7,000-member United Nations force to be deployed in upcoming months.

"All Angolans should forget the suffering of the Angolan conflict and face the future with solidarity and trust," General Manuvala said after signing the treaty, stressing he was acting on behalf of Mr. Savimbi.

But Angolans were subdued and skeptical.

"Only with the signatures of President José Eduardo dos Santos and the leader of the rebels, Jonas Savimbi, will the cease-fire be respected," the Jornal de Angola said in a front-page article in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

Hopes that one of Africa's longest and cruellest wars, with more than 500,000 dead and a potentially prosperous nation in tatters, were blunted by renewed fighting and the unpredictable political climate.

Mr. Savimbi's absence Sunday increased speculation that he had been wounded or even killed in a recent government offensive, something UNITA officials and foreign diplomats have denied.

A truce was called Wednesday, but UNITA said government troops broke it within hours. On Friday, they said all airports in rebel-controlled areas were under bombardment, preventing Mr. Savimbi from leaving for Lusaka. Fighting continued Saturday.

BOOKS

THE VILLAGERS, CHANGED VALUES, ALTERED LIVES: THE CLOSING OF THE URBAN-RURAL GAP
By Richard Critchfield. 497 pages. \$27.50. Anchor.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

RICHARD Critchfield is by his own account neither a historian nor an anthropologist but "a reporter who writes about villages, a nonintellectual writing essentially for nonintellectuals, certainly for nonacademics." This means that his books, of which "The Villagers" is the ninth, are informal in tone, as much descriptive as interpretive, and closely attuned to the newsworthy events of our time. His abiding preoccupation is with villages around the world: their economies, culture and more; in this book, his particular concern is with the fate of villages in a world of massive and near-instantaneous change.

In all his books, he writes, his "hope is to leave a record, as set down by a witness, to show interested readers what life was like for a few ordinary villagers in our tumultuous times." That task now has acquired a special urgency because the traditional village is rapidly vanishing, the victim of five broad influences that are this book's principal concerns: "traditional village society adapting to an exchange economy and commercial television culture, the religious fundamentalism it can provoke, challenges to inherited patterns of authority, cross-cultural migration and rapid agricultural change."

Critchfield's method is to go to village and settle in for weeks or months. He is a journalist of the old-fashioned school who believes that his

subject is more important than himself, with the happy consequence that he permits his villagers to speak and act as themselves; their lives may be filtered through the screen that he provides, but for the most part he manages to keep it almost entirely invisible.

This time he visits villages in Poland, Egypt, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, California, Kenya, the Sahel, Ghana and India. His intent is to see how much of the old culture has survived into the late 20th century, and how much has been washed away or traumatically altered by the closing of the gap between city and country.

Although Critchfield is a part-time of village life who feels that one of the great problems of contemporary urban society is its alienation from its village roots, he readily acknowledges the benign effects of what must be called Westernization. Chief among these are the agricultural miracles that have been worked by the Green Revolution. Thus he welcomes the remarkable increase in agricultural productivity that has been brought about in the Punjab of India, even as he laments the cost that has been exacted in dying old traditions.

In some ways his most optimistic chapter involves Popowice, a farming village in Poland that is slowly being brought into the 20th century as a consequence of freedoms resulting from the breakup of the Soviet empire. He finds there "Europe's last authentic peasantry," but also a village struggling to raise its economic prospects through various up-to-date endeavors. What most impresses him is the resilience with which the village holds on to its heritage.

But to suggest that Critchfield is optimistic about the future of villages would be a shortsighted misreading of this and his other books. He laments not merely the decline of the villages but the concomitant decline, in the larger society, of traditional sources of individual and communal strength: the family, the farm, the religion.

He writes: "The questions really facing us, in America and all over the world are: Can we invent a substitute for the shrinking rural base of our increasingly urban sprawl? Can

urban living on a long-term basis stabilize for human beings? Can village-like groups be found within city living that can give our lives the meaning and cultural guidance that rural life provides?" Can cities be made humanly and intellectually acceptable to all their inhabitants?

Though Critchfield may deny and/or misunderstand the general virtues of cities and their own culture, he is right to lament the passing of a simpler world in which human beings were on more intimate terms with nature and each other. As a chronicler of villages, Richard Critchfield is, however reluctantly, an optimist.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A bid that inexperienced players neglect in response to a takeout double is the pre-emptive jump short of game. Michael Lawrence used it as East on the diagrammed deal, and his partner, Eddie Kantar, put on pressure by bidding five hearts. He expected a 10-card fit, and was willing to pay a small penalty for the chance of pushing the opposition to a precarious height.

Five hearts doubled would have failed by just one trick, and North, naturally, tried five spades. Now the obvious lead of a top heart would have allowed South to succeed, but Kantar made the thoughtful lead of his singleton club. He foresaw the possibility of scoring a club ruff if he kept a line of communication open in the heart suit.

The club lead was won in the dummy, and the spade queen was led. West held up his ace for one round, eager to see a discard from his partner. On the next round, East threw the diamond three, and West drew the right inference by asking himself why East had not thrown a heart.

He writes: "The questions

MAILED FROM AMERICA

ALLEN-EDMONDS NEW BALANCE
and other comfort shoes! If you know your size, style and color, we can ship it to you. For quote, fax requirement to:

PROP-FIT SHOES
2210 Cresmoor
Nashville, TN 37215 USA
Tel: 615-392-1951 Fax: 615-383-6318
"Catalog Available"

Collector Series Women of Texas
Their lives through the clothes they wore. Authentic paper doll costumes, photos & life stories. History for all ages! FREE brochure

SMILEY ORIGINALS
Box 99, Smiley, TX 78159-0099 USA
FAX: 210-587-6113 USA

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Thursday's International Herald Tribune

POSITION/LOCATION	COMPANY	CONTACT
• MANAGER (ref: 77071/GR) • CHEF DE CUISINE (ref: 77071/CH)	Restaurant in Russia	Media System 6, impasse des deux Cousins 75049 Paris Cedex 17
MEDIA SALES PROFESSIONAL	International Herald Tribune	IHT Thomas Schütter Friedrichstraße 15 D-60323 Frankfurt - Germany
ENGLISH-SPEAKING BUSINESS ASSISTANT/SECRETARY	Fuchs Consult GmbH Kreuzberger Ring 64 D-65205 Frankfurt - Germany	
DESIGN/PRODUCTION MANAGER	English Magazine	Ms Kay Roland Where Paris 5, rue la Boétie 75008 Paris

TO ADVERTISE PLEASE CONTACT PARIS ON FAX: (33-1) 46379370

CONFERENCE, COURSES AND EXHIBITIONS	FEB. 25-28, 1995
NOV. 26 & 27 (8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.)	WORLD ENERGIE INDEX
General interest meeting to be held at the Novotel, Paris	Africa Trade & Investment Conference
Exhibit fee includes the program, reserved seat, badge and subsequent report.	To take place in Libreville, Gabon.
Limited number of places.	This high-level conference will bring together business and industry leaders from the whole of Africa and Europe, as well as from the U.S. and Asia, to discuss trade and investment opportunities in Africa. Key topics include investment climate, sources of finance, Africa's stock markets and special industries.
Matre de Tribune: 2,800 F Lectures: 1,700 F Congressmen: 1,600 F General public: 250 F Associations: 150 F Students: 80 F	Secretariat: EVALUATECH Experts BP 55, 54602 Villers-Les-Nancy Cedex FRANCE Tel: (33) 83 28 51 08 and by mail: Contact: Barbara Hayward USA Tel: (202) 862-3955 USA Fax: (202) 862-3956
NICE	USA

For investment information

Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

Listings - Daily ★ Money Report - Weekly ★ Fund Performance Focus - Monthly

REACHING PERSONAL INVESTORS IN OVER 180 COUNTRIES

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PRINTING WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Helms's Reckless Words

Senator Jesse Helms, chair apparent of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is an ideologue distrustful of international trade agreements, arms control treaties, foreign aid, the United Nations and multilateral cooperation in general. He is also a skilled attention-getter and tactician who knows how to raise the profile of an important committee that has drifted close to new security arrangements emerging in Europe and Asia.

Will Mr. Helms be a constructive or a destructive force? The first signs are not encouraging. On Tuesday, Mr. Helms tried to bully President Bill Clinton into delaying a vote on the Uruguay Round world trade agreement. Mr. Clinton's decision on this matter, Mr. Helms suggested, would affect his own willingness to give full and fair consideration to the president's entire foreign policy agenda in the next session.

Friday he went beyond rudeness to recklessness by challenging Mr. Clinton's fitness to serve as commander in chief and alleging that many officers agreed with his view. The voters and the U.S. Constitution have made Mr. Clinton commander in chief whether Mr. Helms likes it or not.

In his years as a foreign policy gadfly to the Carter, Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations, Mr. Helms has sometimes been a positive influence. He has, for example, consistently made an issue of human rights violations and offenses against democracy in China and Mexico. But he has also held meritorious ambassadorial nominations hostage for petty and even vindictive reasons. For example, he blocked confirmation of Robert Pastor as

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Clear the Air With Russia

The Russian city of Sverdlovsk suffered an anthrax epidemic in 1979 that Soviet-era officials attributed to contaminated meat. Now there is proof of what Washington long suspected: that the outbreak was caused by airborne anthrax released from a military microbiology facility.

The report, published by a team of U.S. and Russian scientists in the current *Science* magazine, traces many of the victims to an area south of the plant. The obvious surmise is that the installation was manufacturing germ-warfare agents, a violation of the 1972 treaty banning biological weapons.

The findings should accelerate U.S. efforts to strengthen the 1972 ban, which was signed without verification procedures. True, small quantities of germ-warfare agents can easily be concealed, making the ban difficult to verify.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Guatemalan Will

Behind the personal drama of an American woman's search for her missing guerrilla husband in Guatemala lies a political drama that has unfortunately been obscured. Not that they are unrelated. Jennifer Harbury's so far unavailing quest for Efraim Tamaca Velásquez illustrates for an international public a lack of official accountability all too familiar to the families of the large numbers of Guatemalans killed or "disappeared" at official hands. But the larger event of Guatemala's incipient effort to put aside its violent past also is part of the picture.

The armed forces are corrupt and make the old El Salvador's armed forces — the killers of the Jesuits — look well-behaved. Impudent by Ms. Harbury, a lawyer from Washington, the army has dodged and lied and failed to provide verifiable facts about the missing man. Some parts of the human rights community in Guatemala have supported Ms. Harbury's campaign, which entailed a monthlong hunger strike outside the National Palace. Others have noted that Mr. Tamaca is not a typically innocent Guatemalan civilian victim of army terrorism but a member of an organization itself identified with violence.

No matter. It is worth it to have the military on the defensive at this moment when a UN-sponsored renewal of Guate-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Not Just Jakarta's Business

Three years after the Dili massacre, renewed disturbances in the East Timorese capital have shown again the hollowness of Indonesia's claims to authority in the former Portuguese territory. Nineteen years after the Indonesian invasion, there is no peace in East Timor. Fortunately, these latest disturbances have been met with comparative restraint by the Indonesian authorities. No doubt that is because

— The Sydney Morning Herald.



International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1857
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and
CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES MCLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe

Direcutor de la Publicación: Richard D. Simmons
Diseñador Adjunto de la Publicación: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (33) 46-37-93-00. Fax: Cire: 46-37-52-12. Internet: IHT@eurocom.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7788. Fax: (65) 224-2334.
Eng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krueger, 50 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-9222-1188. Fax: 852-9222-1190.
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schäfer, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10.
Pres. U.S.: Michael Corvo, 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3800. Fax: (212) 753-7285.
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel: (071) 836-4902. Fax: (071) 240-2354.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 332021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
© 1994, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022.



Secure in UN Camps, Hutu Prepare a Bloody Return

By Kathi Austin

WASHINGTON — Rwanda is about to plunge back into yet another human disaster. The Hutu leaders of the defeated Rwanda military are preparing to invade their country and retake power — all the while claiming refugee status under the mantle of the United Nations. The Hutu officers were ousted by Tutsi rebels in spring after perpetrating one of the world's most organized genocidal campaigns, which killed nearly half a million people in a few weeks.

The haunting images of this summer are already out of date. The sight of the hundreds of thousands of desperate Rwandan refugees who poured over the border into Zaire brought home to foreign viewers the death, disease, starvation and misery that this conflict has wrought. But during a recent 10-week trip to Central Africa, I also saw a different kind of refugee crossing the border — one the worldwide television audience rarely saw: former Hutu military and militiamen, plucked from the nightmare in Rwanda by French military forces, protected by Zairian security forces inside military camps, fed and supplied by the United Nations.

Now they are smiling, well-fed and well-rested. They wear freshly laundered uniforms, dance to blaring radios and lounge with their families. At the military camps in Zaire, there is no cholera epidemic or signs of human suffering.

These refugees are open about their plans to launch a renewed offensive against the Tutsi-led government in their homeland. For example, Eliezer Nyitegeka, who was minister of information in the former Hutu government, now living in Zaire, says: "Yes, we have our big weapons, we even have our helicopters. We will use them. And when we get enough munitions, we will go back there to Rwanda." Jean Kambanda, a former prime minister also living in Zaire, says much the same thing. They are sitting

poolside, at the exclusive Riviera Hotel in the Zairian city of Bukavu, orchestrating their campaign for a return to war.

The tragedy is that another round of bloodshed in Rwanda is being made possible partly by the huge humanitarian relief program launched last spring. Nearly \$1.5 billion from the international community has gone to support a huge

A new round of bloodshed in Rwanda is being made possible partly by the huge, well-intentioned relief program. France has also played a role.

refugee relief operation. Though well-intentioned, that money is now helping the defeated Hutu army regroup.

Meanwhile, not a dime of foreign aid has been provided to the new Rwanda government, either for reconstruction or to protect this newly recognized United Nations member state.

The result has been an escalation of violence inside the refugee camps near the towns of Goma and Bukavu. International relief organizations have now lost control of these camps to the extremist Hutus. These extremist elements have threatened relief workers and begun to launch skirmishes on the Zaire-Rwanda border. War is in the wind.

One cannot understand the current situation in Rwanda without looking at the role that the French government has played. Since decolonization in the 1960s, the French have cultivated allies in Central Africa. These ties, both economic and personal, have maintained

France's preeminent role in the region's politics. The prime beneficiaries in Rwanda were the Hutus. Over the last 30 years, the Hutu repression of the minority Tutsis forced more than 200,000 people into exile. The new Rwanda government, dominated by Tutsis, accuses the French of blocking aid from other European countries as well as preventing the arrest of leaders of the genocide. The French have provided military and financial backing for the former Hutu-led Rwandan military regime since 1990.

Even the genocide of the Tutsi minority did not snare the French-Hutu alliance. The French did little for the refugees seeking to escape the Hutu reign of terror last April and May. But they did provide effective cover and transportation for the escape of many former extremist leaders, the army, the gendarmerie and the militiamen who had participated in the slaughter. They retreated to neighboring Zaire.

Zaire is a country without an effective government. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko established a kleptocracy in which a small ruling clique enriched itself while the rest of the country steadily slipped into anarchy. France and the UN rehabilitated the Mobutu regime ostensibly to assist with the humanitarian crisis. Zairian forces are now training the Hutu soldiers, according to Tadele Slassie, the United Nations military commander in the region. Rwandan militants are using whatever they were able to steal before fleeing the country to pay the Zairians for assistance in preparing a renewal of war in Rwanda.

In the camps in Zaire, former officials implicated in the genocide now have unchallenged power over hundreds of thousands of refugees. The remnants of the defeated Hutu regime view the camps as a power base from which to pressure the new government in Kigali a little more than 160 kilometers (100 miles) away. The politicians use the camps as their podiums, controlling the fate of hundreds of thou-

sands of lives. The military officers use the camps for training as well as stockpiling weapons and supplies. The fact that they were able to kill nearly a half million people has emboldened them to continue their war of intimidation and terror.

One worker of the International Committee for the Red Cross threw up her hands at the loss of control in the camps. "Military agents have families in the camps, so we are being forced to feed them. We feed them. Most of the NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] will. It is a life to save. We can't be the arbiters. Anyway, they would just raid the camps. So we go on taking care of them."

The fundamental issue for civilian refugees and local Rwandan population is security. If you ask people what they want most, what is most needed to rebuild their lives, they do not say plastic sheeting or food. They want protection; they want the establishment of law and order, and they want a tribunal or mechanism for justice so that the guilty and innocent can be separated and there can be punishment. Only then can one speak of normalization of life or society. Meanwhile, the Western community is trying to impose Western models of dealing with genocide like basing a war crimes commission at the Hague far away from the real life of the Rwandans.

The new Rwanda government needs the civilian refugees to come home, to help rebuild the country and prevent destabilization and fomenting of war. The former Rwandan extremist leaders, militiamen and army elements, secure in United Nations camps, are preventing them. The longer they succeed, the more likely that terror will return to Rwanda.

The writer, a research fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, is a consultant to the World Bank and other international organizations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

NAFTA: Clinton Should Help Open Its Doors to the Hemisphere

By Bernard Aronson

WASHINGTON — When 34 democracies convene in Miami next month for the Summit of the Americas, one question will stand out in the minds of the Latin American and Caribbean heads of state. How widely and how quickly will the door to the North American Free Trade Agreement be opened and the hemisphere's remaining democracies be invited to join?

President Bill Clinton will face enormous pressures to temporize and go slowly. As grounds for caution, some will argue that a new trade initiative could jeopardize congressional ratification of the GATT agreement. Others will cite Congress's recent failure to reauthorize presidential fast-track authority to negotiate free-trade agreements.

Instead of yielding to similar pressures to abandon NAFTA early in his presidency, Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore took their case to the public, joining Minority Whip Newt Gingrich to mobilize a bipartisan majority to ratify the treaty. Rather than go slowly at the summit, the president and his fellow heads of state should declare their intention to unite, by 2001, all the hemisphere's democracies (including, by then, Cuba) into a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Agreement.

They should establish an Americas Commission, modeled after the European Commission, to coordinate and accelerate progress toward that goal. And they should declare the Summit of the Americas an annual event, in a rotating capital, to ensure that their commitments are followed at the highest political level.

Immediately upon such an announcement, nations and regional

groups throughout the hemisphere would compete to join NAFTA and reap the reward of increased foreign investment. To gain admittance, they would have to guarantee democracy, open their economies fully to investment, goods and services from fellow NAFTA members, protect intellectual property and show respect for labor rights and the environment.

The Clinton administration could not design an aid program that would advance U.S. interests and ideals across the Americas more quickly, or more directly, strengthen at the highest political level.

Already, the United States sells as much to Brazil as it does to China, more to Mexico than to Germany and France combined, and more to Venezuela than to Russia. By the year 2010, U.S. exports to Latin America will ex-

ceed exports to the European Union by \$100 billion annually, according to the U.S. special trade representative.

But the benefits of enlarging NAFTA go further. Throughout the hemisphere, economic integration is eroding old border rivalries and fostering peaceful political cooperation. That political progress in turn greatly eases the foreign policy burdens of the United States in areas such as nuclear nonproliferation and U.S. resources for crises such as Iraq and North Korea.

In the last century, for example, Brazil and Argentina built their railroads with different track gauges to prevent an enemy invasion by rail. Today, the two former military rivals — whose two-way trade has tripled since 1990 — are drawing up plans for a 2,400-kilometer (1,500-mile) highway to speed products between São Paulo and Buenos Aires. The two nations — once considered likely new members of the nuclear weapons club — recently negotiated an agreement to guarantee peaceful nuclear energy development under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

Accelerating economic reform by expanding NAFTA will also strengthen democracy. That is because the old, closed system of statist economic controls throughout Latin America was the bedrock of power of the elite that financed and supported authoritarian rule. This elite profited, in turn, from economic privileges bestowed, often through corruption, by the government. Dismantling that structure has liberated not only market forces in the economy but also the forces of democratization in civil society.

The writer was assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from June 1989 to July 1993. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

GATT: Stop the Games and Approve It

FREE TRADE is one of the oldest ideas in the books, but now its time finally may have come.

Last year President Bill Clinton lobbied for congressional passage of the historic North American Free Trade Agreement. Congress, which never should have been so difficult on an issue so clearly in the national interest, grudgingly came through. Now Congress bodes to be difficult again on another free-trade issue — the vitally important General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. That passage is in some doubt as a commentary on how partisan and ridiculous Washington has become.

The Republican Party historically has been a signal champion of free trade. To retreat from that valuable economic philosophy now would be shameful treachery, done solely for partisan purposes: to embarrass the Democratic president.

Not that every aspect of GATT is unblemished. But the totality of GATT, achieved after more than a decade of talks, is extraordinary. It moves the planet further from the bleak world of closed-door trading blocs and economically inefficient commerce. Congress should approve the agreement and not risk making itself the laughingstock of the world.

— Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Life After Death

NEW YORK — Can life be recalled? Is the all-absorbing topic at present in New York State, and a very interesting experiment is about to be tried — no less than an attempt to revivify a man after having paid the last penalty of the law in the electric chair. Dr. P.J. Gibbons says he can and is about to experiment on the body of a murderer, Charles H. Wilson, who is soon to undergo electrocution for his crimes. Governor Flowers has given permission for the experiment and promises, if revived, the man will not again be submitted to the death penalty.

The audience that consumes culture, whether at chamber music concerts or multiplexes, also defies political stereotyping.

Much of the more conservative American crowd is joining its liberal neighbors in watching "Roseanne," "Interview With the Vampire" and other hit entertainments that parade single moms, homosexuals, mindless violence and other scourges of the Gingrich world view.

Instead of initiating a new round of culture wars, Republicans and Democrats alike might benefit by actually stopping to wade into the culture of 1994 and listen to what it is saying.

A few hours spent contemplating the intensely moral outlaws of "Pulp Fiction" might even help them understand why 63 percent of the country rejected both parties by electing not to vote.

The New York Times.

LEBANON

may here. Simultaneously big newspaper headlines express what is manifestly England's greatest fear: namely, that America has definitely shelved the treaty, just as Mr. Lodge and his supporters predicted she would and intends to "get out from under."

1944: A Flag in Metz

METZ — [From our New York edition, Collie Small writes:] German resistance in Metz collapsed today [Nov. 20]. Western Europe's strongest fortress, last conquered by direct assault 1,500 years ago by Attila the Hun, is now almost in complete control of Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army. Tanks and infantry are moving into the heart of the city. During a two-hour cruise around the city in a jeep I saw only one flag — an American flag that must have been hidden away for the last four years.

OPINION

Leverage Beneath the Caspian

By Caroline Co. and John Eibner

LONDON — Last week the Azerbaijani Parliament ratified what Western oil men and officials in Baku are calling the "contract of the century."

Leading a consortium, Amoco, British Petroleum and Pennzoil have reached an agreement with the Azerbaijani government that project total investment of \$8 billion in the formerly Soviet-controlled Baku oil fields. If fulfilled, Azerbaijan could become the Kuwait of the Caspian Sea.

Senior U.S. officials predict that the contract will generate economic prosperity in an un-

Azerbaijan's profits from a huge Western oil deal must not be used to fuel the fighting against ethnic Armenians.

stable region where the vital interests of Russia, Turkey and Iran collide. They view it as a winning stroke in the "Great Game" between Russia and the West, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, to control of the rich resources of the Caspian Sea.

But a vast influx of capital could bluster dictatorship in Azerbaijan and fuel a new round if the war over the tiny, largely Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The West should beware. Azerbaijan is no young democracy. Its political elite is animated by the lingering spirit of communism and the revived spirit of extremist nationalism. Genuine democratic forces remain on the margins of public life.

Human rights abuses have abounded. Civil liberties exist only on paper. Repeated waves of refugees have taken a heavy toll of Azerbaijan's political opposition. Both the Azerbaijani government and private militia had ethnic Armenians hostage, including women and children. Kidnapped hostages show signs of having been tortured.

Tens of thousands of people — many from Azerbai-

jan's oppressed Lezgi Kurdish and Talysh minorities — have been pressed and dispatched to their deaths on the Karabakh front.

It is this war for Nagorno-Karabakh that has transformed the potentially prosperous country into one of the greatest catastrophe zones in the Euro-Asian land mass. With more than 40,000 dead and more than 1 million homeless, this war has produced death and destruction comparable in scale to that in Bosnia.

Azerbaijan is taking the lead in introducing violence into what had been a largely peaceful political struggle by the Armenians of Karabakh to free themselves from repressive Azerbaijani rule. Azerbaijanian leaders escalate the conflict into full-scale war.

In February 1988, an organized massacre of Armenians in the town of Sumgait was Azerbaijan's response to the Karabakh Armenians' first public expression of the wish for freedom. Pogroms followed, raising the specter of another Armenian genocide.

Azerbaijani special troops in 1991 deported entire Karabakh Armenian villages, Azerbaijan and its ally Turkey blocked Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, keeping humanitarian workers from the United Nations and other organizations away from the suffering in the war zone. Aid deliveries to victims of the 1988 Armenian earthquake were also obstructed.

If President Aliyev is to re-establish control over Nagorno-Karabakh, he will require solid foreign backing. Mr. Aliyev has turned to his old comrades in the Kremlin.

It is in Russia's interest to establish a barrier in Azerbaijan against the spread of Iranian-backed Muslim fundamentalism and pan-Turkic nationalism.

Russia also has an interest in regaining control of the Caspian oil fields. The Russians have demanded the stationing of border guards in Azerbaijan and a large share of its oil resources. This price was too high. Mr. Aliyev could not ac-



By CHAPPAFFE in Le Tribune de Genève. C.W. Syndicate.

cept Russia's conditions and hope to survive in Azerbaijan's economically crippling blockades of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

President Bill Clinton should also appoint a special envoy with political weight to do two things: assist negotiators from Russia and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe to establish a credible peacekeeping force in the war zone; and promote respect for the basic human rights of all the citizens of Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh. Once these conditions are met, the international community will be right to expect the Karabakh leadership to honor its pledge to withdraw its forces from the buffer zone in Azerbaijan proper, with the exception of its vital life-line corridor to Armenia.

The oil deal can contribute to the peaceful development of Transcaucasia. But the United States and its allies must not encourage plans for another Azerbaijani offensive.

The West needs to couple the oil agreement with two conditions for the improvement of relations with Azerbaijan: visible progress in the establishment of democratic government, and an end to Turkey's

and Azerbaijan's economically crippling blockades of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

President Bill Clinton should also appoint a special envoy with political weight to do two things: assist negotiators from Russia and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe to establish a credible peacekeeping force in the war zone; and promote respect for the basic human rights of all the citizens of Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh. Once these conditions are met, the international community will be right to expect the Karabakh leadership to honor its pledge to withdraw its forces from the buffer zone in Azerbaijan proper, with the exception of its vital life-line corridor to Armenia.

The oil deal can contribute to the peaceful development of Transcaucasia. But the United States and its allies must not encourage plans for another Azerbaijani offensive.

The West needs to couple the oil agreement with two conditions for the improvement of relations with Azerbaijan: visible progress in the establishment of democratic government, and an end to Turkey's

Families in Crisis? It's Relative

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — I am up to my elbows in Thanksgiving preparations when the phone rings. There are macadamia nuts to the right of me, pecans to the left. Flour and eggs are wrestling in my mixing bowl.

I reach for the phone, cradling it between my ear and my shoulder and hear the voice of a television producer. She wants to know whether I might be available to comment on the decline and fall of the American family. A story for the season.

As I stand there, covered in batter, she rattles off the horrific list of stories that make her case. The South Carolina mother who drowned her children. The 19 toddlers found in a squalid Chicago apartment without food or clothes. The Pittsburgh couple who took off for two weeks without warning, abandoning three kids to teenage babysitters.

I listen to this familiar litany with an equally familiar sense of gloom, and then I decline. I'm sorry, but this afternoon, I promised to visit my mother. Tomorrow, the cousins are coming from California. The next day is our wedding anniversary. Tuesday, the young adults we call "the kids" are arriving. And there is a crisis in the care of an aged aunt.

I hang up the phone, wiping pastry dough from my hair and savoring the irony that flavored this exchange. The irony of being too busy with family to comment on its breakdown.

Folding in the last ingredients of my too-elaborate recipe, I wonder how many of us live with this duality. We are convinced that the great amorphous generic American family is failing apart. At the same time we are occupied with family maintenance.

I hear a steady drumbeat of

despair about "family values." The overwhelming majority of Americans agree — 98 percent in one poll — that other people are not living up to their commitments. Yet in the same poll only 18 percent believe they are irresponsible themselves.

MEANWHILE

ple talk about what they value, the topic is their family. The coin of the conversational exchange between friends and even strangers is the state of their parents, their children, their spouses.

In our daily lives, we work at and for family. At four o'clock in the morning, when we worry, it is about our family.

Today, we have higher demands on ourselves as the parents of growing children and longer demands as the children of aging parents. But every morsel of evidence of success — 8 of 10 high school juniors and seniors list their parents as the people they trust — comes lost in a survey of family woes.

What do we make of this duality? I wish the producer had asked me that. Some of it comes perversely from the very struggle to do a good job. The harder most of us try, the angrier we are at those who don't and at the price society pays.

Somewhere along the way we Americans have lost a sense of proportion. We have come to believe that I'm O.K., but you're not, and that thing called the American Family is most certainly not.

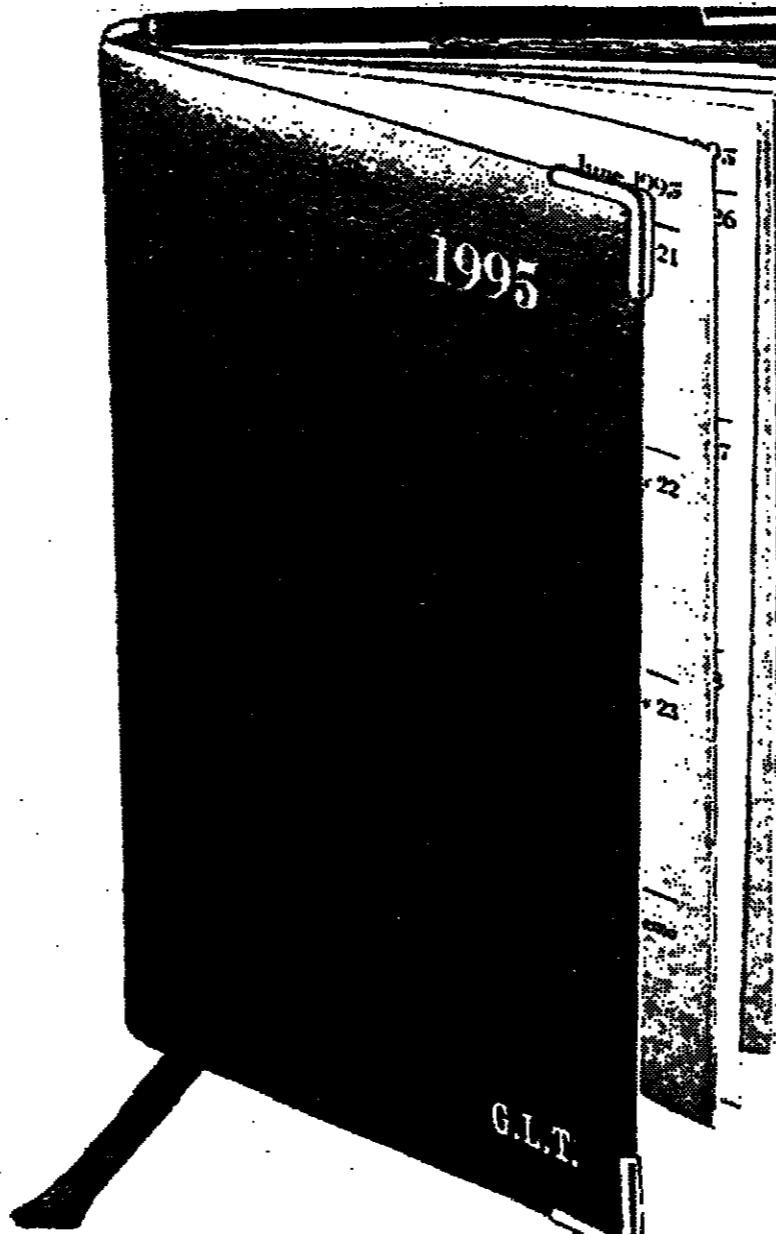
This Thanksgiving Day has

always been more about family than food. It is the time when Americans travel through airports, highways, ZIP codes, in order to squeeze around the family table and discover how many adults can sit on a piano bench.

Standing in my kitchen covered in homebaked proof of my holiday excess, I wonder if those of us who are connected by bonds of DNA, marriage, affection and above all else, commitment, can forget for a while that we're supposed to be falling apart.

© Boston Globe Newspaper Co.

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1995 Right Into Your Pocket.



- Measures 8 x 13 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.)
- Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
- Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- 1995 notable dates and national holidays in over 80 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances.
- Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
- Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
- Corporate personalization and discounts are available. For details, fax Paul Baker at (44-81) 944 8243.



- Blue notepaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. 100 refill sheets included.

Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything ... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone ... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Please send me **1995 IHT Pocket Diaries**.

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:

1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.\$33) each **INITIALS**
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.\$31) each up to 3 per diary
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.\$27) each

Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.\$6.90)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.60) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

Access Amex Diners Eurocard MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____

Exp. _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City/Code _____

Country _____

Company EEC VAT ID No. _____

International Herald Tribune

Published with THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offers,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44 81) 944 8243

Don't miss the upcoming Sponsoring Section on

LEBANON

in the November 22nd issue of the newspaper.

Herald Tribune

Published with THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most actively traded international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 18. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Austrian Schilling

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
186 Austria	7%	10/18/94	92.3000	7.6000
225 Austria T-bills	zero	05/02/95	97.5755	5.3100

Belgian Franc

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
145 Belgium	7	04/29/99	97.5400	7.1500
146 Belgium	7	04/29/94	101.0000	7.1700

Canadian Dollar

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
210 Canada	614	02/01/99	94.0000	6.6500

Danish Krone

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
6 Denmark	7	12/15/04	88.3500	7.9200
7 Denmark	9	11/15/04	88.3500	7.9200
10 Denmark	9	05/15/03	92.4000	7.3100
25 Denmark	9	11/15/03	101.7000	8.8200
26 Denmark	6	12/10/95	100.8500	6.6500
73 Denmark	934	02/21/95	100.8500	6.6500
97 Denmark	9	07/15/95	100.8500	6.6500
89 Denmark	9	11/15/95	102.5000	8.8200
133 Denmark	6	02/10/95	98.8000	6.0700
134 Denmark	zero	04/02/95	98.0000	5.4300
135 Denmark	614	02/10/95	98.0000	5.4300
136 Denmark	9	08/10/95	101.6200	9.1000
227 Denmark	514	08/10/95	98.7500	5.4300

Deutsche Mark

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Treuhand	714	09/09/94	99.9050	7.5100
2 Germany	714	11/11/94	100.0050	7.4900
3 Treuhand	614	05/13/94	97.1100	7.1100
4 Germany	614	07/13/94	97.1100	7.1100
5 Germany	614	09/13/94	97.1100	7.1100
8 Treuhand	614	07/01/95	97.4200	6.5400
9 Germany	614	09/15/95	90.3933	6.5400
10 Treuhand	714	11/15/95	100.5000	6.6300
14 Treuhand	714	07/01/95	100.5000	6.6300
15 Treuhand	614	07/29/95	98.9467	6.4800
18 Germany	614	07/29/95	102.5124	7.9400
19 Germany	614	07/29/95	102.5124	7.9400
21 Germany	614	07/29/95	93.3500	6.9600
24 Germany	614	07/29/95	93.3500	6.9600
27 Germany	614	12/09/95	103.4000	6.8600
28 Germany	614	02/20/95	103.2800	6.8600
29 Germany	614	07/29/95	103.2800	6.8600
34 Germany	614	07/29/95	103.2800	6.8600
35 Germany	614	07/29/95	103.2800	6.8600
37 Germany	8	09/22/95	103.3000	7.7400
38 Germany	8	07/21/95	103.3480	7.9400
40 Germany	8	07/21/95	103.3480	7.9400
41 Germany	614	05/20/95	96.5140	5.3500
42 Germany	614	07/22/95	102.4900	7.8100
44 Germany	614	07/21/95	104.4675	8.2200
45 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
47 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
48 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
50 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
51 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
52 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
53 Germany	614	07/21/95	105.7600	7.1800
54 Treuhand	714	10/01/95	102.5000	7.3500
55 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
56 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
57 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
58 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
59 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
60 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.2575	8.2700
61 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
62 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
63 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
64 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
65 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
66 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
67 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
68 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
69 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
70 Treuhand	614	07/21/95	102.5400	7.5200
71 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
72 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
73 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
74 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
75 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
76 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
77 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
78 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
79 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
80 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
81 Germany	614	07/21/95	103.5600	6.9500
82 Treuhand	714	01/29/95	97.1200	7.3100
83 Treuhand	614	03/26/95	77.2000	6.3600
84 Treuhand	614	03/26/95	77.2000	6.3600
85 Treuhand	614	03/26/95	77.2000	6.3600
86 Treuhand	614	03/26/95	77.2000	6.3600
87 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
88 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
89 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
90 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
91 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
92 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
93 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
94 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
95 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
96 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
97 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
98 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
99 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100
100 Germany	614	03/26/95	101.4500	8.1100

Most Active International Bonds

Austrian Schilling

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
186 Austria	7%	10/18/94	92.3000	7.6000

Belgian Franc

Ref. Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
145 Belgium	7	04/29/99		

LEIPZIG NOTEBOOK

As Construction Booms, Its History Still Looms

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

LEIPZIG Kommt! The message that Leipzig is up and coming blares from billboards all over town and in print advertisements around the world. Its construction boom makes it the fastest growing city in Germany.

But mostly what is booming, besides crime, is commercial construction, much of which, in turn, is focused on the city's perimeter.

Leipzig is saddled with Eastern Germany's highest concentration of prewar buildings and restitution claims, a mix that makes building and renovating the city's crumbling residential properties a slow, costly process.

"Leipzig needs to spend about 18 billion Deutsche marks (\$12 billion) to bring its architectural heritage up to Western German standards," said Holger Tschense, the city official in charge of housing policy.

Five percent of the city's buildings were built before World War II and half of all construction and renovation applications are subject to a time-consuming study of ownership claims.

Despite a number of city policies intended to speed residential construction, "it will be another 10 years before all the claims are settled," Mr. Tschense said. "I don't want to predict how many of these buildings will still be standing in 10 years."

About 25,000 of the city's 285,000 apartments are already considered uninhabitable and stand empty.

So much retail and office space will come on the local real estate market in the coming years that many locals fear the current boom will be followed by a big bust. Many also worry they will soon cease to be locals as apartment rents soar.

While an influx of more than 80 banks over the past four years has made Leipzig Germany's second biggest financial center, Michael Schimanski, director of the city's economic development office, is desperately searching for smokestacks.

Once a hub of heavy industry, Leipzig has seen the number of city manufacturing jobs shrink to fewer than 15,000 from 100,000 in 1989. The city's eventual goal is 50,000 manufacturing jobs, the minimum represented in similar West German service-oriented cities such as Frankfurt.

The city is resting its hopes on light, modern industries such as printing, telecommunications and medical and environmental technology.

But with manufacturing employment still falling, "it'll be a long time before we get self-sustaining growth," Mr. Schimanski said.

Going for Broke?

Peter Kaminski, Leipzig's treasurer, is distracted by another small problem involving the city's bonds.

The problem isn't the 10-year, 6.25 percent bonds issued in 1993, but the city's 21-year, 7 percent Striking Fund Gold Bond External.

See NOTEBOOK, Page 11

Angst in the Upper Ranks
Job Insecurity Takes a Mounting TollBy Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

workers from their forebears. If the boss were the target, it would be easier to know what to do: People might take action in groups.

But public opinion polls show that while Americans are increasingly angry about their economic insecurity, neither business nor the forces that make companies so hard on workers are the targets of this anger. It is directed instead at government, immigrants and the poor, among others.

The link is their common place in an increasingly competitive economy that no longer values workers as much as it once did. What they share, public opinion polls show, are feelings of uncertainty, insecurity and anxiety about their jobs and their incomes.

A class consciousness may be emerging from this shared anxiety — an awareness among millions of Americans that they occupy the same unsteady boat, even if they are doing well in high-paying jobs.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, giving the phenomenon a name describes "the anxious class" as "consisting of millions of Americans who no longer can count on having their jobs next year, or next month, and whose wages have stagnated or lost ground to inflation."

But the growing sense that people of different levels of wealth, education and skill may be victims of the same economic forces lacks two crucial elements of class consciousness as the term has historically been used: a class vocabulary and a class enemy.

The traditional adversaries — big business, owners of capital, managers — are no longer viewed that way.

Instead, business is seen as also a victim, caught in a global competition that forces cost-cutting and layoffs. That sort of thinking showed up in focus group sessions and follow-up interviews with 2,400 workers of all income levels for a soon-to-be-released study directed by Richard Freeman, a Harvard labor economist, and Joel Rogers, a professor of law and sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

"They tell us, 'My boss is trying hard, but there is nothing he can do, either,'" Mr. Rogers said. "That does not mean they don't see their employer as often unfair and cruel. But then they say he does not have the ability to protect them, which is much different than saying, 'He could protect me if he wanted to but he chooses not to.'"

It is this forgiving attitude toward management that distinguishes today's unhappy

workers from their forebears.

OPEC has kept its output ceiling at 24.52 million barrels a day since September 1993.

Analysts had been expecting OPEC to hold the ceiling there for a further six months because the 12-member group is banking on rising world demand to lift oil prices.

The price for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' basket of crudes averaged \$16.97 a barrel in the week ended Nov. 11, compared with its target of \$21. In inflation-adjusted terms, the price was not much higher than it was before the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

World oil demand is forecast to grow at a strong pace, fueled mainly by booming economies in Asia. Demand will surge 1.3 million barrels per day in 1995, to 69.4 million barrels, according to analysts at Kleinwort Benson.

But rising production from non-OPEC countries will grab a large share of the new demand, leaving OPEC with little room to increase sales, they said.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

OPEC would also have to curb quota cheating, which has undermined many of its past production deals.

Another wild card is Iraq,

which has been barred from exporting oil since it invaded Kuwait in mid-1990.

OPEC's first hurdle will be the northern winter. Normal or severe cold could drain the world's stockpiles and prevent a big price jump in spring, when demand is low. Mild weather could leave markets glutted, leaving prices weak for at least the first half of the year.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Close of trading Friday, Nov. 18.

To our readers in France
It's never been easier to subscribe
and save with our new toll free
service.

To our readers in France
It's never been easier to subscribe
and save with our new toll free
service.

Investment Climate Heating Up in Helsinki

Bloomberg Business News

HELSINKI — The prospect that Finland will enter the European Union next year has helped make the markka one of the strongest currencies in the world in 1994 and encouraged investors to flock to Finnish stock and bond markets.

The markka has surged to two-year highs against major currencies, advancing 24 percent against the dollar, 8 percent against the yen and 9.5 percent against the Deutsche mark so far this year.

"Large institutional investors in Europe are beginning to notice the attraction of Finland now that it's going to be part of the EU," said Jutta Korhonen, director of trading and finance at Paritus Ltd., part of Finnish commercial bank Unitas Bank Ltd.

A strong performance by export-oriented industries has also boosted Finnish stocks. The return on the Helsinki Stock Exchange General Index is 50 percent so far this year.

That makes it the best performing equity index in Europe and among the world's top 10 in dollar terms in the year to date. It has provided more than 10 times the 3.47 percent return investors got on Germany's DAX 100 Index in the period.

Finnish bonds have also proved good investments. An index of one-year to three-year Finnish government bonds has yielded 27.34 percent in dollar terms in the year to date after taking both interest payments and capital gains into account.

That's the best return of any bond market in the world and more than double the 10.96 percent return on the best performing index of German bonds.

Finnish bonds of longer maturities also appear in the top 10 bond index performers so far this year.

Finns voted to join the EU in a referendum in October, a decision ratified by the Finnish Parliament Friday. The warm reception investors have given to

closer Finnish links with the EU is a far cry from the skepticism two years ago when Finland tried to peg the markka to a basket of EU currencies.

In September 1992, a speculative attack forced Finnish authorities to break the markka's link with the lira and float the Finnish currency for the first time since World War II. Today, central bank intervention is more likely to be aimed at slowing the markka's rise against the mark than at shoring it up.

So, what's the difference?

"Before, it was a good for Finland to be on the fringe of Europe because of the competitive gains they won from the weak markka," said Richard Neill, senior investment manager of European equities at Johnson Fry European.

"But they've had a hell of a lot of restructuring, and it would now be negative if they weren't in the EU, since the market doesn't want wild swings in the cycle," Neill said.

Continued from Page 1
"whatever happens," the independence of the French central bank had been assured by both constitutional amendment and legislation.

But market analysis say that although the central bank may be independent of the government, the goal of maintaining a strong franc means that French monetary policy remains closely pegged to that of the Bundesbank.

The *franc-fort*, or strong-franc, policy is an unquestioned doctrine among most senior French officials, and French interest rates are thus still higher than those in Germany. Yet in practical terms political jitters have outweighed the rate differential, and higher rates have not been enough to lure many in-

vestors to switch from German into French assets.

"The Banque de France has not really had to come up with any policy whatsoever," said Alison Cottrell, an economist at Kidder Peabody & Co. in London. "They just move with the Bundesbank. So the markets have not really tested the franc much. But if German rates start to rise next year, the Banque de France would follow. And if this were during the French election campaign it might be problematic."

In a recent conversation with senior French officials, Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, joked that to really establish its independence, the Bank of France would need to have a quarrel with the government.

ment, and it would have to win.

But the strong-franc policy, and consequent high interest rates during the 1992-1994 recession, is still seen by many investors and analysts as having been wrong-headed because it prolonged recession, contributed to unemployment, caused industrial output to be lost and weakened investment. On the positive side of the ledger, the policy kept inflation low and encouraged companies to become more competitive by cutting bank borrowing and staff numbers.

In theory, now that the economy is recovering, there is less reason for financial markets to doubt France's commitment to a strong franc. Economic growth in 1994 is likely to be 2.2 percent, and the government is forecasting a growth rate of 3.1 percent next year. Inflation remains negligible at 1.7 percent, and is not expected to increase much in 1995. The key M3 money supply measure is likely to show almost no growth for 1994.

But investors are still worried about the high level of both the fiscal deficit and unemployment in France. This year the deficit will be about 300 billion francs (\$36 billion), close to the government's target because growth was better than expected. Next year, the government is shooting for 275 billion francs, or 4.6 percent of gross domestic product.

Economists are concerned, however, that the structural aspects of the deficit, such as generous social security, health care and pension spending, have yet to be tackled. Mr. Trichet said he had "encouraged the government to pursue action with determination," but he acknowledged that the deficit "is the only element of our fundamentals which has yet to be improved."

Public spending in France represents about 55.3 percent, the highest level of any Group of Seven industrialized country

What the Economists Say

PARIS — Here is a sampling of what economists at four leading financial institutions have to say about the franc.

• Brendan Brown, chief economist at Mitsubishi Finance in London:

"I think the franc could have a difficult period. The short-term concern is that the franc and Deutsche mark have held together very well this year, but it could be a humpy-dumpy situation. Any political shock or slowing of economic growth or a budget surprise could knock the franc down."

• Jean-François Mercier, senior French economist at Salomon Brothers in London:

"I would distinguish between two things — the short-term volatility the franc may experience before the election, where the outcome is not clear, and the medium and long-term outlook beyond the election, which is quite favorable."

• Alison Cottrell, economist at Kidder, Peabody & Co. in London:

"French fundamentals are good, but the risk will be greater on the franc than the Deutsche mark, because the credibility of the Bundesbank will always be greater than the Bank of France's. The independence of the Bank of France is not very old and has never been tested. I would buy the currency and bonds in February and March 1995 as markets get nervous, because the most worrying time will probably be at the beginning of year."

• Avinash Persaud, head of currency research at J.P. Morgan in London:

"If it weren't for political uncertainty, I reckon the franc would now be 3.40 against the Deutsche mark. I think the risk premium will not be sustained after the election, because the economic outlook is fundamentally good."

• ALAN FRIEDMAN

Mr. Trichet said Friday that

NOTEBOOK: Leipzig Doesn't Let Its History Interfere With Progress

Continued from Page 9

Loan of 1926, of which a nominal \$3,061,500 — before interest — is still outstanding.

Five years after the fall of the Wall, Germany still has to decide whether to make good on foreign-currency bonds issued by Leipzig and other German cities that fell into Soviet occupation after World War II. Creditors are starting to call.

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

To our readers in Berlin
You can now receive the IHT
hand delivered to your home or office
every morning on the day of publication.
Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Luckily for Leipzig, the federal government will probably be forced to service the bonds if enough people demand to be paid. Most of the bonds are thought to be on deposit with foreign banks.

"I think people will eventually get their money," said Ingo

Korsch, a Frankfurt banker who has written a book on so-called Hope Bonds. The catch, he said, was that only people

who owned the bonds in 1945 would be eligible to cash in. Collectors who bought them later are out of luck.

Continued from Page 9

we have to pay this back with interest, we'd be broke," Mr. Kaminski said.

Blue-Sky Investing Pays, for Some

Several Small High-Tech Arrivals Take Off in U.K.

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Leading British shares have been going sideways. The exceptions are recent stock market arrivals with no dividends, no earnings and an appealing technology.

In those cases, they are surging. Investors call this the blue-sky effect. Instead of peril, all that eager investors see when they consider the prospects of freshly scrubbed companies are a blue, sunny sky.

Shares of computer companies such as Calluna PLC, Magnum Power PLC, Tadpole Technology PLC and Division Group PLC are thriving.

Magnum Power, a chipmaker, climbed 77 percent in the latest eight trading days. The shares have soared 266 percent since their debut at 35 pence (54 cents) on Aug. 4.

The appeal of these small companies derives partly from investors who are weary of buying solid, upper-crust British companies such as Hanson PLC, E. Sharp brokerage.

Adventurous investors want a piece of a brave new world whose gadgets include credit-card sized disk drives for computers, handheld computers, virtual reality graphics for large work stations and chips that prevent computers from crashing.

"People are realizing that the second half of the decade will look much like the '70s, where you get a true integration of computing and communication," said James Warhurst of Manchester's Albert E. Sharp brokerage.

Mr. Warhurst, a computer engineer who now promotes stocks for a living,

helped to bring Calluna, Tadpole and Division Group to the British market.

The promise of glitzy technologies and potent profits, even if they are years away, allows such companies to command market values usually reserved for companies with several years of profits.

For investors, a stake in these companies offers a chance, albeit risky, to hit the jackpot.

The market value of Magnum Power, developer of the BI-UPS integrated circuit whose acronym stands for Built-In Uninterruptible Power, has climbed to \$81.46 million from \$22.4 million since the shares were sold in August.

In the case of Magnum Power, the lure is an application-specific chip that might stop personal computers from crashing even if the electricity fails. Its supporters believe that one day many of the world's PCs could contain a Magnum chip.

A major attraction at Division Group, a virtual reality graphics developer, is a pact with America's Hewlett-Packard Co. The two are developing three-dimensional graphics that will bring the screens of computer work stations to life for architects and engineers.

Division Group shares, sold first for 40 pence in June 1993, now sell for 100 pence.

Rapidly rising shares carry the baggage of fancy multiples that have to be delivered.

Shares of Tadpole, a maker of notebook-size personal computer and portable computer work stations, sell for 77 times the analysts' best guess of next year's profits. Shares of the Scottish disk drive maker Calluna sell for 100 times

the rosiest forecast for next year's sales. "Of course, one still must get a real outcome," said Mr. Warhurst. His expectations call for a doubling of Division Group's sales each year through 1999.

Mr. Warhurst said investors would receive positive news Wednesday about the potential revenue to follow Division Group's pact with Hewlett-Packard, which sold \$25 billion in computer equipment and services this year.

"The key for Division is providing graphic accelerator cards for the next generation of pixel," he said. Pixels are the picture elements on a screen.

If Magnum Power's computer chip makes its way to eager manufacturers next year, the brightest of forecasts call for pretax profit of \$45.5 million by 1997. On that scale, the company's 41.85 million shares, last at 124 pence, are selling at only twice estimated profits.

Yet companies residing in Cambridge, Bristol and Gwentroth in Scotland, their yearly revenue as small as \$470,000 and their profit ledgers empty, also have persuaded investors to buy new shares and to keep on buying.

That contrasts with the dismal performance of many new issues this year. Many investors are jaded in the wake of profit setbacks for scores of recent stock market arrivals in London.

Still, there are problems with sinking into relatively unknown and untested high-technology ventures. Some have had dismal performances.

"You would be crazy to think you can pick out the best one in the blue sky," said John Houlihan, a researcher with Hoare Govett.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares rose last week amid strong third-quarter company results but slipped on a fall in the bond market and on Wall Street.

The EOE index rose 2.16 points to 409.85 points.

The chemical company Akzo Nobel fell 2.60 guilders to 197.60. Royal Dutch/Shell rose 70 cents to 185.70.

Frankfurt

Shares scored a moderate rise, supported by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's narrow re-election and by the firmer dollar, but it was still dominated by the bond market, traders said.

The DAX index finished the week on Friday just above the

2,100-point level at 2,100.23, up 1.05 percent, compared with the previous Friday's close.

Volkswagen was up 830 DM at 460.80.

Exchange index of 100 shares ended the week at 3,131 points after a rise 1.3 percent.

Milan

Stock prices rose 0.64 percent, with the key Hang Seng Index gaining 59.59 points to close at 9,477.44 on Friday.

Property firm Cheung EMI

gained 10 cents, to 36.30 dollars, while Hongkong Land fell 20 cents to 19.50.

London

Shares rose after the government released economic data suggesting that inflation was set to remain low, dampening fears of higher interest rates.

The CAC-40 fell 0.26 percent

to close at 1,926.50 points.

Renault shares started trading and rose to 181 francs from the issue price of 165.

Paris

The CAC-40 fell 0.26 percent to close at 1,926.50 points.

Renault shares started trad-

ing and rose to 181 francs from the issue price of 165.

Singapore

The Straits Times Industrials

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 21 - 25

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

■ Nov. 21 Melbourne Prime Minister Paul Keating and Treasurer Ralph Willis to address Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conference on Australia's place in the international economy.

■ Nov. 22 Hong Kong Government to issue September retail sales figures.

■ Nov. 22 Seoul Clothes retailer Karwell Indon-

esia to close 20 million units of 20 million stores in Jakarta listing.

■ Nov. 22 Taiwan's cabinet to report October unemployment data.

■ Nov. 23 Hong Kong Government to issue September retail sales figures.

■ Nov. 23 Jakarta Clothes retailer Karwell Indon-

esia to sell 20 million shares, priced initially at 2,900 rupees apiece.

■ Nov. 23 Tokyo Household spending report for October.

■ Nov. 23 Jakarta Australian Institute of International Affairs begins two-day conference on Indonesian develop-

ment and its implications for Australia.

■ Nov. 23 Kuala Lumpur First day of two-day Malay-

summit on trade and investment opportunities in Malaysia.

■ Nov. 23 Wellington Retail trade balance for October.

■ Nov. 23 Melbourne China Capital Plc. to finalize joint-

venture agreements with a state delega-

tion from Changchun Province, China.

■ Nov. 23 Melbourne Former U.S. President George Bush to address Cen-

tral Bank conference on opportunities and challenges facing Asia-Pacific region.

■ Nov. 23 Tokyo International Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to meet.

■ Nov. 23 Kuala Lumpur First day of two-day Malay-

summit on trade and investment oppor-

tunities in Malaysia.

■ Nov. 23 Tokyo President Juan Carlos

Waisapy of Paraguay to begin five-

day visit to Japan.

Europe

■ Nov. 20 Italy Local elections.

Expected any time this week.

■ Nov. 20 October private credit.

■ Nov. 20 September trade balance and current account.

■ Nov. 20 November cost of living for Baden-Wuerttemberg, North-Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse and Bavaria. October business climate. September capital ac-

counts. November preliminary cost of living. October import prices.

■ Nov. 20 September producer price index.

■ Nov. 20 September wholesale price index.

■ Nov. 20 October import prices.

■ Nov. 20 October producer price index.

■ Nov. 20 October balance of payments.

■ Nov. 20 October unemployment rate.

■ Nov. 20 November consumer prices.

■ Nov. 21 Amsterdam January-August trade surplus and October industrial orders position.

■ Nov. 21 October trade balance.

■ Nov. 21 September preliminary gross domestic product. October household consumption.

■ Nov. 21 Copenhagen October wholesale price index.

■ Nov. 21 November Confederation of British Industry monthly industrial trends survey.

Americas

■ Nov. 21 Washington U.S. Agriculture Department releases its weekly report on planting progress for seven states.

■ Nov. 21 Amsterdam September trade report for seven member states.

■ Nov. 21 Copenhagen October wholesale trade report for September.

■ Nov. 21 Oslo Institute for Economic Research releases 30-day inflation rate.

■ Nov. 21 Tokyo Motor Sales U.S.A. unveils its redesigned Lexus LS 400 sedan.

■ Nov. 22 Washington Second of government's twice weekly debt auctions worth \$33 million.

Earnings expected: Toronto Dominion Bank.

■ Nov. 22 Washington Existing home sales for October. The Federal Reserve releases October bank credit. The Federal Reserve releases its weekly report of assets and liabilities of U.S. commercial banks.

■ Nov. 22 Washington Second of government's twice weekly debt auctions worth \$33 million.

Earnings expected: Toronto Dominion Bank.

■ Nov. 22 Washington Existing home sales for October. The Federal Reserve releases October bank credit. The Federal Reserve releases its weekly report of assets and liabilities of U.S. commercial banks.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Well connected business people get more out of iht.

As regular readers you tell us that not only do you spend 30 enjoyable minutes with your paper, but also you don't miss a page.†

As international travellers you tell us that 57% of you have telephone calling cards and that on your last business trip abroad, collectively you used them to make an astonishing 1,500,000 calls.*

All this convinces us that both you and the telecommunication companies that advertise with us get more out of the International Herald Tribune.

For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe James McLeod on (33-1) 46 37 93 81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 223 6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752 3890.

Source: † VIVA Survey '92 / '93. * Reader Survey '94.

PERSONALS



INTL

MOVING

CAPITALE & PARTNERS

PARIS

Tel: 1-4614 8211, Fax: 1-4772 3096

Horizon's quality services.

Tel:

1-4614 8211, Fax:

1-4772 3096

BERLIN 12-27 514 25 08

BERLIN 49-30 421 28 65

BERLIN 49-30 421 28 65

PRAGUE 42-21 265 7216

A.G.S. WARSAW (48-22) 562 555

HAPPY 100th BIRTHDAY

CUTE STUFF, LOVE PIERRE

THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus

and St. Jude for prayers answered.

RE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors

from the U.S. !



If you enjoy reading the IHT

when you travel, why not

also get it at home ?

Same-day delivery available

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 18

Continued on Page 14

REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

International Tender for the sale of

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

by the Latvian Privatization Agency

Closing date

Enterprise number, name, location (in brackets: type of business [capacity p. a. if available], turnover in 1993 in LVL (Latvian Lats if available)/number of employees mid 1994)

BUILDING MATERIAL

(LV-59) VU „Jelgava Building Materials Plant“
Jelgava, LV 3000
Fibrecrete plates [20.000 cbm], [0.3 mill. LVL/80]

(LV-98) VU „Smiltene Wood and Metal Manufacturing Company“
Smiltene, LV 4729
Waste bins [100.000 pcs], Metal hangers [46 pcs], wooden cottages [200 pcs], [85]

FOOD PROCESSING

(LV-19) VU „Riga Fish Processing Plant“
Riga, LV 3264
Tinned fish [4.5 mill. cans], fish products [1.200 t], [2.2 mill. LVL/192]

(LV-36) VU „Riga Fat Processing Complex“
Riga, LV 1004
Soap (toilet soap 3.500 t, laundry soap 8.000 t, mayonnaise, bottling of vegetable oil [3.000 t], [1.6 mill. LVL/134]

(LV-96) VU „Riga Fishery“
Riga, LV 1020
Fish [95.000 t], [17.3 mill. LVL/2.068]

HEAVY ENGINEERING

(LV-53) Assets of Riga Warship Repair Plant No.177
(State owned)
Riga, LV 1016
Ship repair [floating dry dock, 4.500 t (117 x 22 m), 350 m quay], diesel turbine engine overhaul [100 pcs], [2.6 mill. LVL/417]

LIGHT ENGINEERING

(LV-04) A/S „STRAUME“
Riga, LV 1004
Electrical appliances, mixers [200.000 pcs], coffee grinders [500.000 pcs], kitchen machines [73.000 pcs], electrical heaters [40.000 pcs], [1.0 mill. LVL/251]

(LV-24) VU „Latvija“
Valmiera, LV 4200
Fire extinguishing systems and extinguishers [4.100 units], [0.8 mill. LVL/377]

(LV-87) VU „Rigas Plastika“
Riga, LV 1045
Sheet polyethylene [300.000 t], [0.35 mill. LVL/989]

(LV-92) VU „Progress“
Riga, LV 1006
Car accessories, immersion heaters, [0.13 mill. LVL/92]

PAPER AND PRINTING

(LV-46) VU „Riga Cardboard Factory“
Riga, LV 1004
(Cardboard articles [8 mill. sqm], [D, 14 mill. LVL]/80)

(LV-95) Assets of
VU „Stalceles Paper Factory“ (leased out)
Limbazi, LV 4043
(Glue paper [150.000 cbm], stationery
[500.000 cbm], kraft paper [1,5 mill. sqm],
[29.000 LVL]/42)

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(LV-56) VU „Kraslava Flax Processing Factory“
Kraslava, LV 5601
(Flax fibers [1.100 t], long flax fibers [400 t],
[12.000 LVL]/10)

(LV-57) VU „Ludza Flax Processing Factory“
Ludza, LV 5701
(Long and short flax fibers, linen [1.100 t flax fiber],
[30.000 LVL]/64)

(LV-61) VU „Preili Flax Processing Factory“
Preili, LV 5318
(Flax fibers [1.200 t], long flax fibers [500 t], /7)
(production stopped in 1992)

(LV-91) VU „Rigas Rīcs“
Riga, LV 1009
(Felt hats, [production stopped in 1993]/10)

TRANSPORTATION

(LV-31) VU „Ventspils Transporta Ekspedīcija“
Ventspils, LV 3602
(Road transport [freight turnover 126.000 t],
forwarding, warehousing, [2.5 mill. LVL]/127)

(LV-32) VU „Rezeknes Transporta Apvieglojums“
Rezekne, LV 4600
(Road transport [37 mill. ton], [0,15 mill. LVL]/190)

(LV-52) AS „Brasla Transportation“
Riga, LV 1084
(Road transport [9,2 mill. ton], [0,2 mill. LVL]/127)

(LV-81) VU „Riga River Transport“
Riga, LV 1007
(Inland navigation [6 river barges, 2.800 t], /80)

(LV-106) V/U „Riga Fishing Port“
Riga, LV 1020
(Harbour services, oil separation [8 specialised vessels], [80])

WOOD AND WOOD PROCESSING

(LV-06) V/U „Daugavpils Furniture Plant“
Daugavpils, LV 5400
(Bedroom furniture sets [11.700 pcs], wardrobes [13.100 pcs], beds [7.400 pcs], armchairs [1.680 pcs], divan beds [840 pcs], folding chairs [220.000 pcs], [0,5 mill. LVL]/359)

(LV-08) V/U „Latgale Furniture Plant“
Riga, LV 1019
(Upholstered furniture [1,0 mill. LVL]/200)

(LV-50) V/U „Kurzemes Priede Forestry“
Liepaja, LV 3401
(Sawn timber [200.000 cbm], Europallets [8.000 cbm], [69])

(LV-62) V/U „Aukšķene Forestry“
Aukšķene, LV 4300
(Sawn timber [1.400 cbm], wooden crates [2.500 cbm], paper wood [2.000 cbm], wooden chips [450 t], [0,22 mill. LVL]/112)

(LV-63) V/U „Cesu Forestry“
Cesis, LV 4100
(Round timber export [50.000 cbm], sawn timber [12.000 cbm], wooden chips [10.000 cbm], transport service, [0,3 mill. LVL]/95)

(LV-64) A/S „Daugavpils Forestry“
Daugavpils, LV 5400
(Timber logging [70.000 cbm], sawn timber [2.000 cbm], [0,6 mill. LVL]/207)

(LV-65) V/U „Gulbene Forestry“
Gulbene, LV 4400
(Timber logging [50.000 cbm], sawn timber [3.500 cbm], [0,25 mill. LVL]/158)

(LV-66) V/U „Inčukalns Forestry“
Riga region, LV 2141
(Round timber [36.000 cbm], sawn timber [7.000 cbm], wooden chips [20.000 cbm], firewood [20.000 cbm], [1,1 mill. LVL]/272)

(LV-67) Assets of
V/U „Jaunjelgava Forestry“ (leased out)
Alzkarne region, LV 5134
(Wood processing [24.000 cbm], [0,42 mill. LVL]/114)

(LV-68) Assets of
VU „Jekabpils Forestry“ (leased out)
Jekabpils, LV 5205
(Timber logging [208.000 cbm], sawn timber
[8.000 cbm], [0,4 mill. LVL]/92)

(LV-69) A/S „Koknese Forestry“
Aizkraukle region, LV 5113
(Timber logging [60.000 cbm], sawn timber
[3.000 cbm], [0,8 mill. LVL]/293)

(LV-73) VU „Mazsalaca Forestry“
Valmiera region, LV 4215
(Pulp-wood [8.500 cbm], sawn timber [1.000 cbm],
firewood [15.000 cbm], plywood logs [1.400 cbm],
[0,34 mill. LVL]/167)

(LV-74) A/S „Ogre Forestry“
Ogre, LV 5000
(Sawn timber [2.600 cbm], paper wood
[8.500 cbm], firewood [23.000 cbm],
[0,6 mill. LVL]/191)

(LV-76) VU „Saldus Forestry“
Saldus, LV 3801
(Timber logging [46.000 cbm], sawn timber,
[0,5 mill. LVL]/140)

(LV-77) A/S „Strenču Forestry“
Valga region, LV 4730
(Paper pulp [20.000 cbm], balls [11.000 cbm],
plywood logs [3.500 cbm], techn. wood-pulp
[15.000 cbm], sawn timber [3.000 cbm], firewood
[20.000 cbm], [0,8 mill. LVL]/204)

(LV-78) VU „Talsi Forestry“
Talsi, LV 3257
(Paper wood [5.200 cbm], sawn timber
[7.300 cbm], round logs [3.000 cbm],
[0,4 mill. LVL]/235)

(LV-79) VU „Tukums Forestry“
Tukums, LV 3100
(Round logs [15.000 cbm], firewood [13.000 cbm],
sawn timber [1.500 cbm], [0,5 mill. LVL]/150)

(LV-80) VU „Ziguri Forestry“
Balvi region, LV 4584
(Timber logging [25.000 cbm], sawn timber
[2.500 cbm], match logs [1.200 cbm],
[0,7 mill. LVL]/209)

(LV-106) VU „Dundaga Forestry“
Talsi, LV 3270
(Timber logging [10.000 cbm], sawn timber
[1.500 cbm], [958])

A map of the Baltic Sea region. The map shows the coastline of Estonia to the north, Latvia to the west, Lithuania to the southwest, and Belarus to the southeast. The city of Riga, Latvia, is marked with a large circle and labeled "RIGA LATVIA". Other cities shown include Dundaga, Ventspils, Talsi, Kuldiga, Tukums, Ogres, Salaspils, Liepaja, Saldus, Olaine, Jelgava, Alūksne, Smiltene, Valmiera, Cesis, Gulbene, Balvi, Rezekne, Lutza, Alīzkrakle, Jakabpils, Livāni, Preiļi, Daugavpils, and Krāslava. A diagonal line from the top-left to the bottom-right contains the text "e: Dec. 22, 1994". Three arrows point from the text to specific locations: one arrow points from "185 km" to Alūksne, another from "220 km" to Liepaja, and a third from "200 km" to Daugavpils.

OTHERS

(LV-21) V/U „Olaine Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant“
 Olaine, LV 2114
 (Medicines [1.500 mill. tablets], raw materials for medicines [700 t], byproducts [500 t], [4,3 mill. LV] 969)

(LV-49) V/U „Livani Biochemical Plant“
 Livani, LV 5316
 (Concentrated forage lysin [3.000 t], [production stopped in 1992/1994])

Tender Conditions

1. In accordance with its legal mandate the Latvian Privatization Agency LPA intends to sell the aforementioned enterprises by means of an international tender in the following manner:
 - a) bids for a state owned joint stock company (organized as A/S under Latvian law) must be for the majority of the shares of the company. LPA may reserve a minority of the shares of the company for future public offering of shares;
 - b) bids for a state owned enterprise (organized as V/U under Latvian law) must be for its total operations;
 - c) bids for a plant or leased out enterprise must be for its total assets (e. g. buildings, leasehold, equipment and inventory) with inventory finally to be valued as of the time of acquisition;
 - d) bids for assets or parts of an enterprise must be for a separable unit of a A/S, V/U or plant, with inventory finally to be valued as of the time of acquisition.
2. The tender is public and anyone may bid.
3. In deciding among the bids, LPA will take into consideration, among other things, the bid price, promises to maintain or create jobs, pledges to invest, and the business plan submitted, each of which will be considered part of the bid. Upon signing a contract, the successful bidder will be required to post a bond to guarantee these pledges.
4. Interested parties can obtain enterprise and plant profiles without charge from LPA. LPA is not responsible for the accuracy and completeness of this information. Prospective bidders will receive written authorization from LPA to visit the enterprises or plants on the basis of which information will be provided by the enterprise or plant management.
5. Bids must be in writing and should be submitted in a sealed envelope marked only with the name of the enterprise or plant for which the bid is submitted.
6. Bids must be received at LPA, 31, K. Valdemara Street, Riga-1887, no later than 2.00 p. m. (local time), on Dec. 22, 1994 (the "closing date"). Bids will thereafter be opened immediately. Bids must be denominated in Latvian Lats (LVL), and shall remain valid for one hundred and twenty (120) days after the closing date.
7. Bids must be accompanied by a bond of five (5) percent of the bid value in the form of an irrevocable bank guarantee valid for one hundred and twenty (120) days after the closing date. The bid bond must be payable on first demand and will be forfeited if the bidder either fails to hold its bid open for the required period or refuses to sign a contract in accordance with its bid.
8. LPA will decide on the bids within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the closing date. Bidders may present their bid within a period set by LPA. LPA is entitled to accept a bid other than that with the highest purchase price or may reject any of the bids at any time.
9. The privatization of the tendered enterprises will be carried out according to applicable Latvian law.

LPA (Latvian Privatization Agency)

Druvis Skulte	Jānis Naglis
State Minister for Privatization	Generaldirektor

Office hours of LPA are Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. (local time).

For further information (enterprise profile, data on Latvia, visit authorization) please contact:

Tel.	+371-2-332082	Fax	+371-8830363
	+371-2-328069		+358-49-106100
	+358-49-106103		+358-49-106101
	+358-49-106104		+358-49-106102

**This project is funded by the
German Ministry of Finance**



Privatizācijas aģentūra (Latvian Privatization Agency)

K. Valdemara iela 31, Riga, LV-1887, Latvija

MONDAY SPORTS

Graf Faces Surgery on Back Injury

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Steffi Graf, the top-ranked woman tennis player, may need surgery to repair her back injury and could miss the Australian Open in January, her doctor said.

Graf was beaten by Mary Pierce on Thursday in the Virginia Slims Championships in New York, in what was only her second match since the U.S. Open in September.

Her doctor, Helmut Krahl, who is also the doctor at the ATP Tour World Championship, said in a statement that the injury would prevent Graf from playing or training for an unspecified time.

A "stress reaction" in the lower back was causing the pain, Krahl said. "All possibilities of therapy are being considered, including surgical steps."

• Goran Ivanisevic became the first player to be suspended from the ATP Tour, receiving a two-month ban Saturday because of accumulated fines for code of conduct violations.

The ban, which begins Monday, expires the day before the start in late January of the Australian Open, the first Grand Slam event of the year.

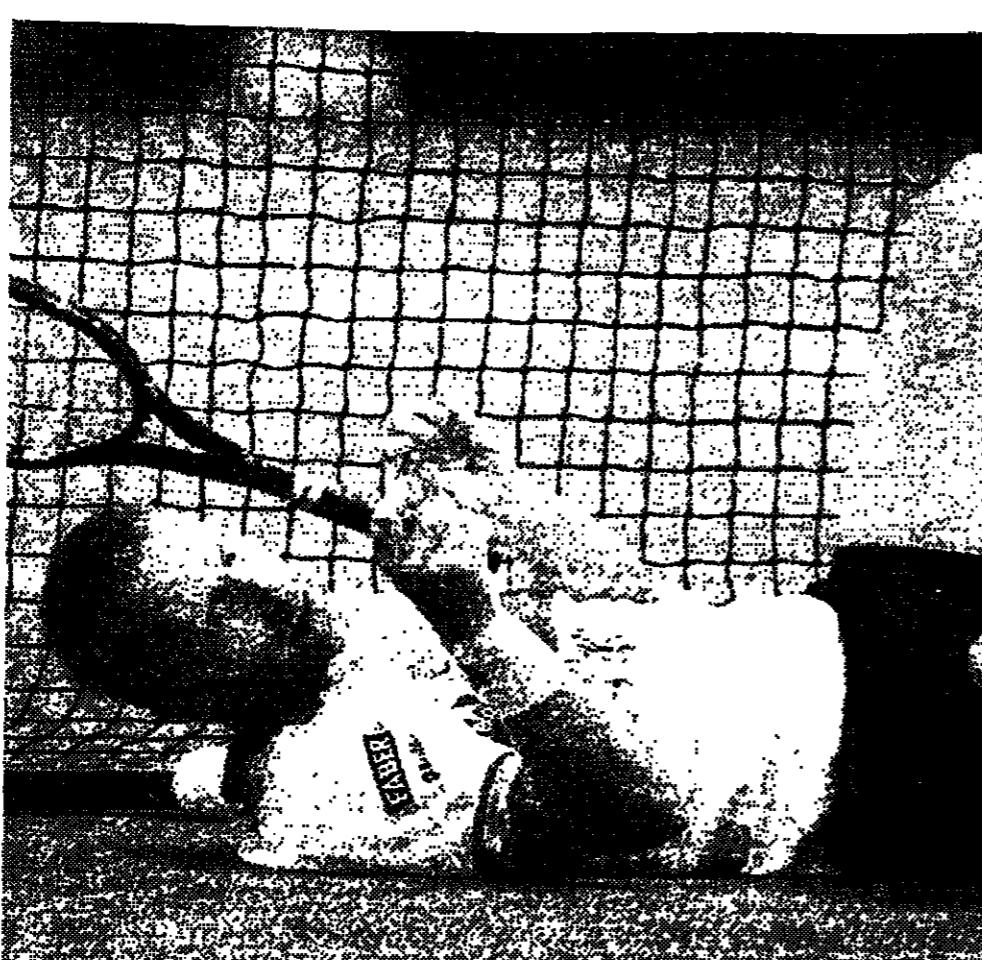
Ivanisevic, No. 4 in the world, was banned for accumulating \$10,000 or more in fines in 1994, the second straight year he has exceeded the \$10,000 limit. In such cases, ATP rules call for a \$10,000 fine and a two-month ban.

This year, Ivanisevic was fined at the Paris Open in October and fined again Friday for swearing at a lineswoman during a loss to Pete Sampras.

The ATP does not announce the amount of its fines.

Ivanisevic can play next month at the Grand Slam Cup in Munich, a \$6 million event that is not covered by the ATP Tour.

Since the ban coincides with the ATP off-season, Ivanisevic agreed not to play the Hopman Cup and a Sydney tournament, two exhibition events that he could have played since the ban only applies to official events.



Peter Becker was feeling tapped out after his 30 aces were trumped by Pete Sampras.

Drought Over as Sabatini Tops Davenport for Slims Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gabriela Sabatini, who had not won a tournament since May 1992, won the Virginia Slims Championships here Sunday, beating Lindsay Davenport, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

It was Sabatini's second title here. She also won the event in 1988.

It was her 44th tournament since her last victory, in the 1992 Italian Open, and her eighth appearance in a final since that triumph.

The Argentine, 24, overwhelmed her American opponent, 18, in the first two sets, but fell behind 2-0 in the third. When her control appeared to wane, she responded with two straight breaks, the second at love, to go ahead 4-2.

Davenport broke back to even the set but Sabatini responded with a break and held serve for the title, winning the final point with a backhand at the net.

But Sabatini broke at 15 in game

one of the second set, on her third attempt in third game, and at love in game five, as she blanked Date, 6-0, to end the match.

Before the first game of the final set, Date requested the trainer, who treated her for a strained quadriceps that had suffered in a three-set Friday night marathon with Conchita Martinez.

Sabatini was firing first serves in the 190 mph (145-kph) range. She double faulted 10 times, however — twice in the sixth game of the final set to help enable Date to break and get back on serve.

But the Argentine broke right back at love to finally snatch control of the 1 hour, 44 minute match. Sabatini led the tournament — as each ran the other back and forth across the baseline before Date hit an unforced backhand out.

But neither player could hold serve.

Date broke right back on her third try

the next game with a beautiful cross-court forehand to pass Sabatini at the net to even it at 3-3.

Only momentarily, however. Sabatini

earned the decisive break with a forehand winner and then broke again

in the final game, this time at 15 on her first match point with a blistering backhand winner into the open court.

Davenport had defeated Mary Pierce to reach the final. Davenport broke her in the third game of the first set and in games three and five of the second. And Pierce never had a break point opportunity.

Afterward, Pierce said she had learned a lot during the year. In particular, she said, she had learned "to not take things too seriously, to enjoy myself on the court and also off."

Off the court, perhaps, but on it. Pierce was not having much fun Saturday. After gunning a backhand long on match point, Pierce nailed the ball deep into the crowd on a line and then stormed off in disgust.

After her commanding performance

Saturday in a match that took just 59 minutes, Davenport already seemed satisfied with her showing here.

"This really ends my year on a great, great note," Sampras said.

FRANKFURT — This time, there was no depriving Pete Sampras of his exclamation point.

A year ago in the final of the ATP Tour World Championship, he was overpowered by Germany's second-favorite tennis player, Michael Stich, who slammed 27 aces in front of his fellow citizens to keep Sampras from finishing off in style his first year as No. 1.

This year, Sampras had to deal with Germany's favorite athlete, Boris Becker, who slammed 30 aces of his own to the delight of the 9,000 thoroughly subjective fans in the Festhalle.

But on this occasion, ace and an adoring public would not be enough. This time, the young, gifted and injury-prone American who finished the season No. 1 in the rankings also finished No. 1 in Frankfurt, shrugging off Becker's fast start to win, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

"After this week, anybody who says Pete doesn't have heart is barking up the wrong tree," said Sampras's coach Tim Gullikson.

Even when he managed to play — at the U.S. Open and in the Davis Cup semifinals

against Sweden — his fitness failed.

But in Antwerp, where he won last week and in Frankfurt,

he returned to top form.

In the semifinals on Saturday, he played one of the finest

matches of his young career to beat Andre Agassi in three of ten-breathtaking sets 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3.

On Sunday, he prevailed against Becker, who had beaten him twice indoors in

straight sets in the past month, most recently on Wednesday in round-robin play.

"It was probably too much to ask to beat the No. 1 player twice in the same week," said Becker, who ended the year at No. 3, behind Sampras and Agassi.

The irony was that Becker

only had to deal with Sampras

in the final because he rallied to beat Stefan Edberg in his final preliminary-round match Friday. Thanks to the vagaries of the round-robin system, Sampras would have been eliminated from semifinal contention if Edberg had won in three sets.

"I finally got a break," said Sampras. "If Boris doesn't win, I am on my way home, and that was the break I needed because I haven't got so many over the summer. I guess I was due."

Sampras also gave Becker his due, turning toward him with microphone in hand during the awards ceremony, and saying, "I plan on buying you an apartment or a dinner or anything you want."

Becker apparently prefers option one.

"I told Pete 'We have 9,000 witnesses to your offer to buy me an apartment,'" he said.

Becker, who won the ATP title in 1992, did not help his own cause in the final by double-faulting 12 times. Astonishingly, five of those double faults came in the sixth game of the second set. Less astonishing was the fact that Sampras broke Becker in that game and proceeded to even the match at one set apiece.

To be fair, Becker had taken big risks all week on his second serve, which he hits as hard as players like Edberg and Agassi hit their first serves. His real problem against Sampras was inconsistent returning and under-spectacular volleying; the same problems that caused him trouble in his surprisingly taxing, three-set semifinal victory over Spain's Sergi Bruguera.

Perhaps Becker should have realized it wasn't his day when at deuce in the 11th game of the third set, he made one of his trademark dives at the net and ended up not only missing the backhand volley but getting tangled up with the net.

On the next point, Sampras broke Becker to take a 6-5 lead and then served out the set, winning it at 40-30 when a Becker passing shot that landed near the line was called out.

Although the crowd did its best in the fourth, stomping their feet and chanting "Boris, Boris" at the slightest pretext, Sampras already had taken his attacking game to a higher level.

"Pete was flying for the last 20 minutes of the match," Becker said. "But all in all, he is not a level better anymore than me or than two or three other players."

The situation certainly has changed since Wimbledon, when Sampras swept through the field and set tennis pundits to talking about Laver-like domination. Since then, familiar talents like Agassi and Becker have reassured themselves and new ones like the Russian Yevgeni Kafelnikov have emerged.

But Sampras is still the first player since Ivan Lendl in 1987 to stay No. 1 for an entire year, and when the Australian Open begins in January, he will still be the man to beat.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 18.
(Continued)

Stocks Div Yld 100s High Low Clos Chg

MONDAY

SPORTS

Grobbelaar: First Test Passed

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

SOUTHAMPTON, England — At last, Bruce Grobbelaar admitted to his

"He said, 'If you thought his debut with Liverpool was hard, that wasn't a patch on this one today,'" said McMenemy, the director of Grobbelaar's club, while celebrating Southampton's 1-0 beating of Arsenal on Saturday. "He said he thought he was under more pressure as a footballer than any footballer he can remember in his career. He said anyone thinking anywhere that he wasn't giving 100 percent must be barmy."

Charged by the English Football Association with fixing league matches — the result of a hidden-camera sting arranged by a former business partner and the tabloid newspaper The Sun — Grobbelaar had demanded to play because it do otherwise might imply his guilt. He looks forward to presenting his side for all to hear, he said, but that will only require him to sit in a chair and tell what he knows. This match, his first in England since the story broke, was a trial before those he is accused of betraying.

Whether those in the Southampton gallery thought he was guilty or not, they all cheered for Grobbelaar in this old, condemned stadium, as cozy as a blanket across 15,201 shoulders. He understood he could earn their mass faith only by sending them home happy. That is the professional's justice, and no one felt sorry for him.

They were singing to him, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow. The key phrase being, "The Sun is full of (...)."

Read a Union Jack banner, which

could be seen through the netting of his goal: "Bruce is Innocent! The Sun Ain't Gonna Shine Anymore."

He has never sought sympathy. At 37 he is balding with the black droopy moustache of a silent-movie villain. Arsenal waited just 12 minutes before crossing in to striker Paul Dickov, trying to replace the injured Ian Wright. Dickov volleyed horizontally, point blank. Grobbelaar, mimicking took it in the chest. He froze, shocked, then crawled on his elbows to cover.

"With all the hype and everything around the game, it was meant to be that way," the Arsenal manager, George Graham, said later. "I think Bruce must have written the script."

The game was in allegory to the scandal. All of the evidence promised a certain Arsenal victory, but Grobbelaar made save after save. There are many reasons to doubt the charges — and that is the least of it. The amazing result has been Grobbelaar's refusal to give in to the weight of the first English match-fixing scandal in 30 years. He returned Thursday on a 20-hour flight from his native Zimbabwe, trained with his teammates for 2½ hours, was interrogated by police, and trained again Friday. His manager, Alan Ball, could see nothing wrong with him. The description of a goalkeeper's job is to convert defeat into victory. Grobbelaar has been doing his job.

On Saturday he came out of the box, dribbling, sidestepping a Dickov tackle when he should have kicked into the stands. What might have happened then: Dickov wins the ball, passing for an empty-net goal; Grobbelaar is booted, the public turns against him. But it

didn't happen that way. Instead, the public fell in love with him all over again, for this week at least.

In the 69th minute, Dickov was taking a penalty to equalize. Jim Magilton's goal seven minutes earlier. The pressure should have been Grobbelaar's, but such pressure reflects off of him like a bright smile. Dickov missed the penalty, and, in injury time, teammate Stefan Schwartz missed an equalizing breakaway.

The 1,500 Arsenal fans held out hope, specially minted for the day. Each bill depicted Grobbelaar and read, "I promise to let in one goal in return for 50 pounds. For the Governors of the Bank of Grobbelaar, Bruce Grobbelaar, Chief match fixer."

He laughed and gave them the thumbs-up. They applauded in response.

"Bruce thought it was fairy-tale day, with things happening to him that hadn't happened before," McMenemy said. "He said he didn't think there was any animosity toward him from anywhere. He said he thought it was a good shout when the Arsenal supporters were saying, 'Bruce, Bruce, give me a goal.' One wallet was thrown out at him. He said he picked it up, but it was empty, so he threw it back."

At the end of the day he was hugged by his teammates as well as the opposing goalkeeper, David Seaman. The crowd stood around him, applauding, and he kissed the crest on his jersey. Still, the FA investigation might not be decided for another month. He made it through this day, but next Saturday at Crystal Palace brings another one.

Hope Emerges In Labor Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BOSTON — Hope has replaced seven weeks of acrimony as negotiators in the National Hockey League's labor dispute scheduled another meeting Monday after wrapping up what Commissioner Gary Bettman called a "constructive day and a half of meetings."

The sides met for seven hours Thursday and about three hours Friday. They were the first back to back meetings held since Oct. 4-5.

With time running out to save the season, both sides showed a new spirit of cooperation but were cautious about predicting a speedy end to the owners' lockout.

Major league baseball's negotiations were recessed amicably Saturday, with Players Association officials still studying the taxation plan presented by the team owners and trying to decide whether it leaves room for a counterproposal.

The talks are scheduled to resume on Nov. 28, by which point the two sides will be running desperately short of time in which to reach a settlement before the owners plan to declare an impasse in negotiations and unilaterally impose a cap on players' salaries.

"Hopefully we'll be able to make some decisions and come to a conclusion at the next meeting," the special mediator, William J. Ussery, said following Saturday's two-hour session at a Dulles Airport hotel outside Washington.

Golf: Tide of Battle Turns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

THOUSAND OAKS, California — Emissaries from the opposing sides in professional golf's looming battle have met, but much like the conflict in the Balkans, it does not appear likely that there will be any winners.

"I can only hope, if we reach no common ground, Greg and his organizers will look at what is good for the game of golf," PGA Tour Commissioner Tim Finchem said after meeting with Greg Norman and other organizers of the proposed World Golf Tour.

"There's room to do more talking," Norman said. "We had a good communication with Tim Finchem last night, so only time will tell."

Finchem met with 20 PGA players late Friday here at the Shark Shootout invitational, then met with organizers of the World Tour.

"I told them to protect what they know," Palmer said. "I think we will have a world tour. But the first thing is to protect what they have had for so many years. I have been in meetings like that four times in my career. Each time, players protected the PGA Tour, which keeps us employed."

Norman said that he had "no intention of locking horns with the PGA. We are not trying to undermine any other tour."

PGA Tour tournaments. But an exodus of top names could force a change in that policy.

"The organizers have expressed their willingness to be flexible in their planning," Finchem said. "We have agreed to additional conversations."

He said a task force would meet Tuesday with World Tour organizers in search of a compromise, although "an accommodation will be extremely difficult."

One solution could be showing the World Tour events into November and December, when the PGA Tour season has ended, at least for 1995.

"There is room for talking," Norman said in a U.S. television interview. "We had good communication with Tim Finchem. Only time will tell. We're looking at everything. Anything is possible."

Arnold Palmer, as well as Finchem, implored the top players to stay with the PGA Tour.

"I told them to protect what they know," Palmer said. "I think we will have a world tour. But the first thing is to protect what they have had for so many years. I have been in meetings like that four times in my career. Each time, players protected the PGA Tour, which keeps us employed."

"When Arnold Palmer talked, people listened," Faxon said. "I don't know if Greg really did."

The reaction from U.S. players showed that to be the sticking point.

"I would love to play against Nick Price and Ian Woosnam and Nick Faldo and Seve Ballesteros every week, but I will not do it unless the PGA Tour is involved and makes it O.K.," said Fred Couples, at present the top-ranked American golfer.

Couples said the concept of the World Tour is "a good thing. I just don't quite see how it's going to work. I think Greg may have rushed into it, but I'm not going to say it's a bad idea."

Brad Faxon, Couples' partner in the Shark Shootout and a member of the PGA Tour policy board, said Norman might have miscalculated the commitment of U.S. players to the World Tour when they held a meeting Wednesday afternoon.

"Greg thought he had the support of all the players," Faxon said. "He has the support of the players if he does it by the rules of the PGA Tour."

Faxon said he wasn't sure Norman heard the part that began with if.

"I think he wanted the press conference to look like this was coming off," said Faxon, who praised Palmer's comments that the PGA Tour had to be involved in the new tour.

"When Arnold Palmer talked, people listened," Faxon said. "I don't know if Greg really did."

SCOREBOARD

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams fared in The Associated Press college football poll this week:

1. Nebraska (1-0) beat No. 10, North Carolina, Friday; 2. Penn State (1-0) beat Vanderbilt 15-7; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 3. Florida (1-0) beat Miami 24-17; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 4. Alabama (1-0) beat No. 17, Boston College, Saturday; 5. Auburn (1-1) lost to No. 4, Alabama 21-14; Next: season incomplete; 6. Tennessee (1-1) lost to No. 13, Florida State, Saturday; 7. Florida (1-1) beat No. 12, Florida 24-10; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 8. Penn State (1-0) beat No. 18, Michigan State 24-10; Next: vs. Penn State, Saturday; 9. Michigan (1-0) beat No. 15, Michigan State 24-10; Next: vs. Penn State, Saturday; 10. Michigan State (1-0) beat No. 17, Michigan 24-10; Next: vs. Penn State, Saturday; 11. Kansas (1-0) beat Oklahoma State 24-10; Next: vs. Oklahoma State, Saturday; 12. Oregon (1-0) beat No. 14, Oregon Tech 34-13; Next: vs. Oregon State, Saturday; 13. Oregon State (1-0) beat No. 12, Oregon 34-10; Next: vs. Oregon State, Saturday; 14. Virginia Tech (0-1) lost to No. 16, Virginia Tech 42-23; Next: vs. Boston College, Saturday; 15. Florida (1-0) beat No. 10, Florida State 34-13; Next: vs. No. 16, Virginia Tech; 16. Florida State (1-0) beat No. 25, Florida 34-13; Next: vs. No. 25, Florida State, Saturday; 17. Boston College (0-1) lost to No. 18, Virginia Tech 24-10; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 18. Florida (1-0) beat No. 13, Florida State, Saturday; 19. Florida State (1-0) beat No. 12, Florida 24-10; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 20. Florida (1-0) beat No. 11, Florida 24-10; Next: vs. Florida State, Saturday; 21. Florida (1-0) beat No. 20, Brigham Young 34-21; Next: TBD; 22. Ohio State (1-0) beat No. 13, Michigan State 24-10; Next: vs. Michigan State, Saturday; 23. Michigan State (1-0) beat No. 15, Michigan 24-10; Next: vs. Michigan State, Saturday; 24. Duke (1-0) lost to No. 10, North Carolina 41-40; Next: vs. No. 25, North Carolina State (1-0) lost to No. 8, Florida State 34-23; Next: vs. No. 16, Virginia Tech; 25. Florida State (1-0) lost to No. 8, Florida State 34-23; Next: vs. No. 16, Virginia Tech.

Other Major College Scores

EAST

Brown 59, Columbia 27
Bucknell 29, Cornell 34
Cornell 21, Princeton 13
Delaware 26, Rhode Island 7
Holy Cross 27, Colgate 6
Lafayette 54, Lehigh 26
No. 29, Rice 17

New Hampshire 52, Boston U. 51, OT

Penn 15, Cornell 14

Princeton 23, Rutgers 21

Princeton 26, Dartmouth 13

St. John's 26, No. 14, UConn 14

Syracuse 23, Maryland 16

Towson 12, Morgan St. 7

Yale 32, Harvard 13

SOUTH

Academy 52, Boston U. 34

Cornell 45, Buffalo 45

Crisp 17, Georgia Southern 15

Georgia Southern 21, Florida 31

Georgia Southern 21,

MONDAY
SPORTS

Steelers Overcome Dolphins, 16-13, on Kick by Anderson in Overtime



After a reception, Green Bay's Robert Brooks was stopped by Mickey Washington of the Bills on Sunday in Buffalo.

Alabama Stays Perfect, Ending Auburn Streak

The Associated Press
Jay Barker looks down the road and realizes it could be a straight run to his dream.

Alabama, getting two long touchdown passes from Barker, won a battle of unbeaten and kept alive its hopes for a national title with a 21-14 victory Saturday over Auburn in Birmingham, Alabama.

"I feel like we've got a chance," said Barker, now 34-1 as a starter. "We've just got to keep winning games. We've been talking about it ever since September. That's our goal."

Shane Williams ran for 164 yards and a score, and No. 4 Alabama withstood a furious rally by sixth-ranked Auburn in a battle of rivals.

With two more victories, Alabama could win the national title.

Alabama plays No. 3 Florida in the Southeastern Conference championship game Dec. 3, with the winner going to the Sugar Bowl and the loser to the Citrus.

"We're going to have to forget about Auburn," said Williams, who had a 13-yard first-quarter TD run among his 27 carries. "We're going to have to prepare for Florida just a little harder than we were prepared for Auburn."

The loss ended Auburn's 21-game unbeaten streak and was the first for Terry Bowden as his two seasons as coach.

Auburn, which trailed 21-0 at halftime, got back in the game on a pair of 1-yard sneaks by quarterback Patrick Nix. But a final drive ended when Frank Sanders was stopped inches short on a fourth-down reception with 31 seconds left.

It was the last game of the season for Auburn, which can not go to a bowl because of

National Collegiate Athletic Association probation.

Meanwhile, No. 12 Oregon earned its first trip to the Rose Bowl in 37 years. The Pac-10 champion Ducks will play No. 2 Penn State, the Big Ten champ, on New Year's Day.

The Ducks were one of several teams that won bowl-game berths after play Saturday. Others were Kansas State in the Aloha Bowl, Oklahoma in the Copper, Wisconsin and East Carolina in the Liberty, Colorado

Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game. The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

came a slow start and ripped Temple in Philadelphia. The victory clinched the Big East Conference title for the Hurricanes.

No. 7 Colorado 41, Iowa State 20: Coach Bill McCartney announced his resignation after the Buffaloes beat the visiting Cyclones.

Rashaan Salaam ran for 259 yards and two touchdowns, pushing his total to 2,055 yards.

Salaam, the nation's leading rusher and scorer, became the fourth player in NCAA Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game.

The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

came a slow start and ripped Temple in Philadelphia. The victory clinched the Big East Conference title for the Hurricanes.

No. 7 Colorado 41, Iowa State 20: Coach Bill McCartney announced his resignation after the Buffaloes beat the visiting Cyclones.

Rashaan Salaam ran for 259 yards and two touchdowns, pushing his total to 2,055 yards.

Salaam, the nation's leading rusher and scorer, became the fourth player in NCAA Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game.

The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

came a slow start and ripped Temple in Philadelphia. The victory clinched the Big East Conference title for the Hurricanes.

No. 7 Colorado 41, Iowa State 20: Coach Bill McCartney announced his resignation after the Buffaloes beat the visiting Cyclones.

Rashaan Salaam ran for 259 yards and two touchdowns, pushing his total to 2,055 yards.

Salaam, the nation's leading rusher and scorer, became the fourth player in NCAA Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game.

The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

came a slow start and ripped Temple in Philadelphia. The victory clinched the Big East Conference title for the Hurricanes.

No. 7 Colorado 41, Iowa State 20: Coach Bill McCartney announced his resignation after the Buffaloes beat the visiting Cyclones.

Rashaan Salaam ran for 259 yards and two touchdowns, pushing his total to 2,055 yards.

Salaam, the nation's leading rusher and scorer, became the fourth player in NCAA Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game.

The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

came a slow start and ripped Temple in Philadelphia. The victory clinched the Big East Conference title for the Hurricanes.

No. 7 Colorado 41, Iowa State 20: Coach Bill McCartney announced his resignation after the Buffaloes beat the visiting Cyclones.

Rashaan Salaam ran for 259 yards and two touchdowns, pushing his total to 2,055 yards.

Salaam, the nation's leading rusher and scorer, became the fourth player in NCAA Division I-A history to run for 2,000 yards in a season.

McCartney, who produced a national championship in 1990, plans to make whatever bowl Colorado visits his final game.

The winningest coach in Colorado history with a 92-55-5 record, he guided the Buffaloes to a 10-1 record this season, with a lone loss to No. 1 Nebraska.

No. 2 Florida State 45, North Carolina 17: In State College, Pennsylvania, Penn State converted four turnovers into 28 points and got three touchdowns from Ki-Jana Carter, who rushed for 107 yards. Safety Kim Herring returned a fumble 80 yards for a touchdown and intercepted a pass on Northwestern's first two possessions.

By halftime, Penn State led 38-3, even though Northwestern outgained the Nittany Lions by 63 yards and controlled the ball for all but 5½ minutes.

No. 3 Florida 24, Vanderbilt 7: Freshman Fred Taylor rushed for 140 yards and two TDs in Florida's victory in Nashville, Tennessee. Danny Wuerffel was sacked four times and the Gators had their lowest point production this season.

No. 5 Miami 38, Temple 14: James Stewart, Alfred Shipp and Larry Jones combined for 234 rushing yards and four touchdowns as Miami over-

Lifting Alcorn, McNair Goes Out With Flair

The Associated Press

JACKSON, Mississippi — Steve McNair, playing in his final regular-season college game, passed for 533 yards and five touchdowns Saturday as Alcorn State beat Jackson State, 52-34, and may have wrapped up a Division I-AA playoff berth.

McNair, the NCAA all-divisions career leader in total offense, had 564 total yards. It was the fifth game this season in which he had more than 500 yards, a Division I-AA record.

Washington State finished fourth in the conference and waited to hear if it would be invited by the bowl coalition to either the Freedom or Alamo Bowl. Washington is on probation and ineligible for post-season play.

No. 11 Kansas State 23, Oklahoma State 6: In a driving rain in Manhattan, Kansas, Leon Edwards scored two touchdowns for Kansas State, which finished at 8-2 for its best Big Eight record in 24 years. The Cowboys failed to win in the conference for the second straight year.

No. 12 Oregon 17, Washington State 13: In Corvallis, Oregon, Danny O'Neal threw his second touchdown pass to Dino Phillips on a screen play with 3:43 to play, sending Oregon to the Rose Bowl for the first time since the 1957 season.

Washington State finished fourth in the conference and waited to hear if it would be invited by the bowl coalition to either the Freedom or Alamo Bowl. Washington is on probation and ineligible for post-season play.

No. 22 Ohio State 22, No. 15 Michigan 6: Ohio State scored 10 fourth-quarter points in Columbus, Ohio. Marlon Kerner blocked a field goal and Luke Fickell tipped and then intercepted a pass to set up the rally as the Buckeyes beat Michigan for the first time since 1987.

West Virginia 21, No. 17 Boston College 20: West Virginia sacked Boston College's Mark Hartsell six times and edged the visiting Eagles. Matt Tafford's tackle on fourth-and-1 halted a final BC drive at the West Virginia 35 as the Mountaineers won for the fifth time in six games.

No. 21 Utah 34, No. 20 BYU 31: In Salt Lake City, Mike McCoy threw for four touchdowns, including a 20-yarder to Charlie Brown with 56 seconds left.

Utah lost a shot at the Holiday Bowl when Colorado State won. The loss by BYU ruined a

big day by the quarterback John Walsh, who was 29-of-46 for 324 yards and four touchdowns.

No. 20 North Carolina 41, Duke 34: Mike Thomas combined with Octavious Barnes on a 71-yard scoring play with 2:01 left as North Carolina stunned Duke in Durham, North Carolina.

The loss was devastating for the Blue Devils, who seemed to have the game won after Spence Fischer — 33 of 57 for 395 yards — hit Corey Thomas with two scoring passes in a 47-minute span late in the fourth quarter.

North Carolina 41, No. 24 Duke 34: Mike Thomas combined with Octavious Barnes on a 71-yard scoring play with 2:01 left as North Carolina stunned Duke in Durham, North Carolina.

The loss was devastating for the Blue Devils, who seemed to have the game won after Spence Fischer — 33 of 57 for 395 yards — hit Corey Thomas with two scoring passes in a 47-minute span late in the fourth quarter.

The Bears took control of the clock and wouldn't let it go, holding more than a 28-minute advantage in time of possession to beat Barry Sanders and Detroit in Chicago for their third straight victory.

The Bengals had one more chance behind Blake, who hit passes of 19 and 13 yards to lead them from their 31 to the Colts' 57. He then went to the pass that has made his reputation — the long lob to Scott. But it was underthrown and Buchanan jumped in front of Scott for his third interception.

Sanders, coming off a career-best, 237-yard effort against Tampa Bay last week, was held

Webber entered to a standing ovation with 2:30 to go in the first period. He got his first rebound a minute later, and his initial basket on a reverse layup with 9:41 remaining in the half.

The NBA rookie of the year last season, he played 23 minutes despite never having practiced with his new teammates.

"I think it worked pretty well," he said. "It's just going to take a few days to get it down."

Howard, who ended his holdout hours before the Webber trade, entered with 4:21 left in the first quarter. His first shot was blocked by Dino Radja.

"That let me know what level I was at," Howard said.

Howard missed his first five shots before scoring on a hook in the lane in the opening minute of the second quarter.

Radja and Wilkins each had

21 points for the Celtics, who have won three straight and four of five after opening the season with three straight losses.

Derick Strong made a layup to put Boston up by a point, and Calbert Cheaney's jumper gave Washington the lead with three seconds to go. Rex Chapman then fouled Brown, who made the free throws.

Chris Webber failed to lift the Bullets in his first game.

ROYAL ASCOT, THE DERBY
and other major race meetings.
Enjoy the day in the comfort of a private box overlooking the course and winning post.

For further details contact
CHARTERHOUSE MERCANTILE
LEISURE

Tel: UK (44) 628 669900

Fax: UK (44) 628 663309

LANGUAGE

Justice Scalia v. Merriam-Webster

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a 1924 dissent, Justice Louis D. Brandeis wrote: "Modification implies growth. It is the life of the law." The law got pretty lively recently on the meaning of the word *modify*.

Justice Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court's conservative dynamo and frequent dissenter, found himself writing the majority's decision in the case of *McC. v. AT&T*. This case hinged on the reach of the Federal Communications Commission's power to "modify any requirement" in a section of the law. MCI argued that this meant the FCC could make basic changes in that section, which it had made over AT&T's objections.

"We disagree," Scalia wrote for the court.

"The word 'modify' — like a number of other English words employing the root 'mod-' (deriving from the Latin word for 'measure') — such as 'moderate,' 'modest,' 'modest,' and 'modicum' — has a connotation of increment or limitation."

Having plunged into the language dodge (I would have used the past participle, *derived*, rather than the present participle, *deriving*, in his parenthetical etymology), Scalia cited several dictionaries in support of his definition, including the 1976 edition of Merriam-Webster's Third New International Dictionary, the Unabridged: "to make minor changes in the form or structure of; alter without transforming."

But the petitioning MCI had found one sense for *modify* among the seven variations in meaning listed in Webster's Third Unabridged (similarly set forth in its current abridgment, Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate): "to make a basic or important change in." Quite a stretch of meaning, but in a previous court case involving railroads in which the verb *required* was seen to have "alternative dictionary definitions," the court had allowed the broader interpretation; or that analogy of a loose *required*, MCI argued for the stretched sense of *modify*.

□

Scalia wasn't having any of that. He refused to accept an ambiguity created by a single dictionary "which not only supplements the meaning contained in all other dictionaries, but contradicts one of the meanings contained in virtually all other dictionaries." (I think he means *merely* rather than *only*.) "When the word 'modify' has come to mean both 'to change in some respects' and 'to change fundamentally,'" he thundered, "it will in fact mean neither of those things. It will simply mean 'to change,' and some adverb will have to be called into service to indicate the great or small degree of the change."

Having delivered himself of the opinion that *modify* "connotes moderate change," the jurist

went on to opine acidly that "it might be unsurprising to discover a 1972 White House press release saying that 'the administration is modifying its position with regard to prosecution of the war in Vietnam' — but only because press agents tend to impart what is nowadays called 'spin.' Such intentional distortions, or simply careless or ignorant misuse, must have formed the basis for the usage that Webster's Third, and Webster's Third alone, reported."

Accordingly, I contacted Merriam-Webster's editor in chief, Frederick C. Mish.

"I regret having to say that Judge Scalia is in error on this matter," responded the lexicographer, on whom the judicial assault has not had a chilling effect, "but at least he has the satisfaction of knowing that his error is not reversible by a higher court."

The problem is that sense 4b of the Third Unabridged "to make a basic or important change in; alter" — seems to contradict 4a, which is "to make minor changes in the form or structure of." Come on, Fred — how can it mean both?

"In lexicography, as in biological taxonomy," explains Mish, "there are splitters and there are lumps. The editor who worked on *modify* for the Third was evidently a splitter, who thought it would be useful if we acknowledged explicitly that when one speaks of modifying something, the changes involved are not always minor. Most often they are, of course, as is recognized in sense 4a, but sometimes not."

□

Were the users of the contradictory sense cited by the dictionary a bunch of kooks and language slugs? "One of the authors quoted is T.S. Eliot, a Nobel laureate in literature," notes Mish. "Another is Edward Sapir, a distinguished and influential scholar in linguistics." If Justice Scalia wants to call this "careless or ignorant misuse," ripostes Mish, "well, it's a free country."

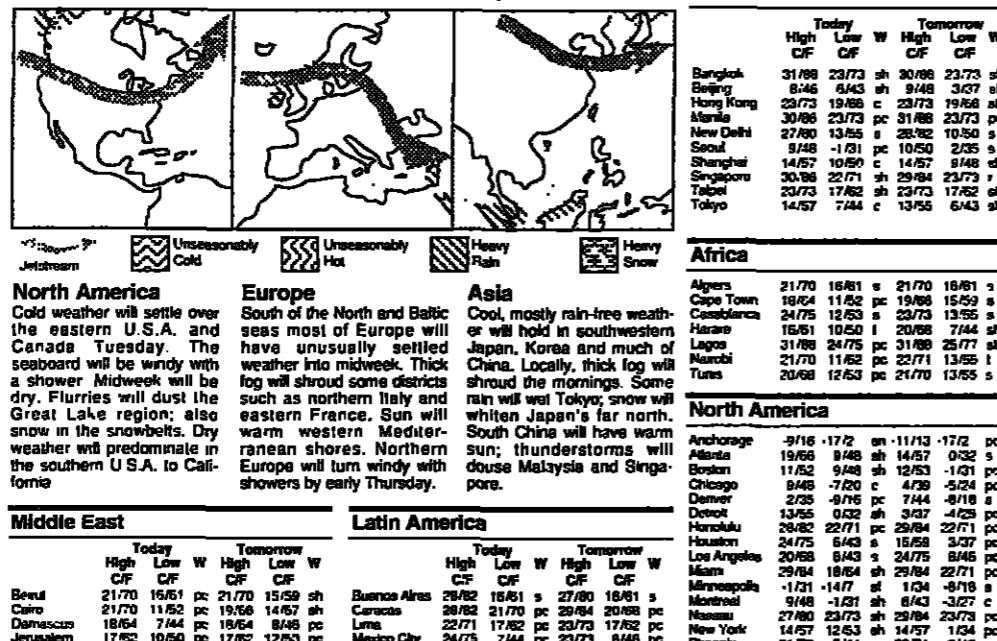
So who's right?

I think the dictionary's splitter went a hair too far. In the citation of Edward Sapir, the linguist's use of *profoundly* to modify *modify* indicates his understanding of the meaning of that verb to be "change," neither major nor minor. That is neither the historical nor the common meaning; in fact, the fuzziness of that usage created the need for an adverb — profoundly — just as Scalia predicted would happen if the meaning got muddled. A dictionary is duty-bound to report what's out there, but need not report every misuse as a possible sense. *Modify* means "minor change," as in "modified limited hangout." A Watergate phrase that got no credit for its correctness.

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, h-hailstorms, r-rain, s-snow, fl-snow flurries.

All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Scalia wasn't having any of that. He refused to accept an ambiguity created by a single dictionary "which not only supplements the meaning contained in all other dictionaries, but contradicts one of the meanings contained in virtually all other dictionaries." (I think he means *merely* rather than *only*.) "When the word 'modify' has come to mean both 'to change in some respects' and 'to change fundamentally,'" he thundered, "it will in fact mean neither of those things. It will simply mean 'to change,' and some adverb will have to be called into service to indicate the great or small degree of the change."

Having delivered himself of the opinion that *modify* "connotes moderate change," the jurist

Some Tender Thoughts From David Mamet

By Bruce Weber

LOWER CABOT, Vermont — You may not think of David Mamet, the prolific author of *Angela's Ashes* and *Glengarry Glen Ross*, as an insecure fellow. But there was a day not so long ago, he says, that in an agonizing fit of self-doubt, he sought out his wife, Rebecca Pidgeon, an actress and singer, and in a sort of desperate way, proclaimed his consuming love for her. What, he asked, could have caused him to marry her, save him from himself. miserable wretch that he obviously was?

"She looked at me," Mamet says, shifting his mincmy from his own earnest pleading to his wife's deadpan. "And she said, 'Well, I don't know, you seemed like a nice guy.'"

It's a funny story for Mamet to tell on himself, a twinkly-eyed acknowledgment of his reputation as difficult, thorny and impatient. But then, you might not think of Mamet, a native Chicagoan, as a homebody either, or as a lover of quietude, isolation and coyness.

And that's what comes across here. The center of his universe is a lonely hilltop farmhouse that he shares with Pidgeon, his wife of three years, and their tiny daughter, Clara, who was born on Sept. 29.

The house, his home for the past 15 years, is in a rugged part of the state known as the Northeast Kingdom, with woods and steeply rolling fields out back and a graveyard next door. Behind the house and then behind the cabin Mamet writes in, it seems like wilderness.

"A lot of people have come to visit over the years," he says. "And I've always thought that anybody who didn't love the place had to rethink things."

The disparity between the tumult in his work and the serenity in his backyard is remarkable. In his plays, notably "American Buffalo," "Speed the Plow" and the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Glengarry Glen Ross," he has made art out of bruising obliquity and the viciousness of male-on-male competition.

More recently, in "Oleanna," he has celebrated and much debated two-character drama about a power struggle between a male college professor and his female student. Mamet has solidified his image as a man who writes out of a particularly chauvinistic brand of male rage. His own screen adaptation of the inflammatory play has just been released. (Though faithful to the stage work, its flame, at least from the standpoint of most reviewers, has cooled.)

Bearded, square-jawed and built like a chopping block, he sports close-cropped hair that looks as if he could slice you with it. He isn't a belligerent man, however. He's rather solicitous, in fact, though he does have a mischievous, contrarian streak. In conversation with a reporter, he's not averse to using the kind of language that will stir up the same kind of tempest his abrasive writing often does.

"Every time you direct something, you have to direct what you're given," he says of his work on the



Paul O. Boerner for The New York Times

David Mamet in his cabin, where he writes with a manual typewriter.

"Oleanna" film. "The most important thing is to make it work according to the quiridities of the medium. I had this play, and I wanted to rape it into a movie."

His work has been labeled misogynistic. In "Oleanna," he has been accused of loading the deck against Carol, the student, making her overly objectionable, even villainous when she concocts a rape charge against the professor. Mamet politely suggests that people have a right to their opinions. But he defends the battle of the sexes in his play as a fair fight.

"The fact that the fellow was a professor is not proof against him becoming a brute," he says. "The fact that this other person is a woman is not proof against her making a false accusation. The play is not a candygram. It's not a melodrama which awakens feelings of pity for the person with whom we identify, and fear of the person with whom we don't. It's a tragedy."

Mamet, who will be 47 at the end of the month, has taught acting at the Yale Drama School, New York University and elsewhere, and he still regularly lectures to classes at the Atlantic Theater Co. in New York, a company he founded, with William H. Macy and Gregory Mosher, in the mid-1980s as a summer workshop in Vermont for his NYU students.

And though he says his experience as a student at the mercy of incompetent and intimidating pedagogues informs "Oleanna" more than his experience

as a teacher, his own style in the classroom is known to be astringent and demanding.

"As Aristotle told us as to tragedy," he says, "at the climax of the play the hero is going to undergo a reversal of situation. So that when he hits her at the end of the play, everything she's been saying about him becomes true. And he's transformed in his own eyes, and the eyes of the world, from someone who had power, who had prestige, who had a great opinion of himself, into a person whose life is ruined, who has no power, no prestige and has a dreadful opinion of himself. And it's his own fault."

Even in the face of an exegesis so intellectually exact, it's hard to resist a Philistine question. Are we supposed to like these people? Do you like them?

"You know, my rabbi said something very interesting to me," Mamet says. "When I returned to Judaism, he said to me, 'You know, it's rabbinical wisdom there's nobody in the Torah you'd want your children to be like.'"

Mamet has written in essays about his childhood in Chicago, and spoken about it in the past, describing a household in which, particularly after his parents divorced and his mother remarried, perpetual tension often exploded into rage.

"I may be making this up," he says now, beginning a serious point and then deflecting it. "But I think most writers tend to write about their youth. Or as they say in 'My Cousin Vinny,' their 'youth.' I think that's the best movie ever made, don't you?"

dates from the ship's first year in service, some from as late as 1987.

There were chairs in grape-color leatherette. Chairs with lime-green tweed. Painted wicker chairs uphol